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EDITORIAL.

In a few days the eyes of single taxers throughout the country will be turned upon New York. The conference that will meet in Cooper union on Monday next promises to be a thoroughly representative national gathering in which a majority of the states will be well represented by earnest and intelligent men. Nearly all of the best known leaders and workers in the movement will be there, and there can be no doubt that the outcome of the gathering will be such as to stimulate our friends to renewed endeavors, and to formulate a plan of action that will enable all to work to the best advantage. **THE STANDARD** looks forward to the gathering with the most pleasant anticipation.

Of course the evening meetings will draw large crowds of people, many of whom cannot find time to attend the day sessions of the conference. Our friends, however, should make every effort to attend the day sittings, as the reports and debates will be interesting and will give an opportunity to thousands to see and hear men who have thus far been to them mere names.

We are now sure of a most successful conference. We are not yet sure of the money to pay for its necessary expenses. What are our friends going to do about it?

We see no reason to doubt that Mr. George will be on hand in time for the Monday evening reception. Mr. George sailed from Queenstown on the Servia on Sunday, August 24, and ought to arrive here on Sunday night of next week or on Monday morning. If he should arrive during Monday members of the conference will doubtless be able to meet him at the wharf.

It is probable that by the time this issue of **THE STANDARD** goes to press the senate will have agreed to take a final vote on the tariff bill on or about September 8, after which it will rapidly complete all necessary business and adjourn. Such a proposal would have been agreed to unanimously on Monday had not Mr. Plumb of Kansas objected because he wanted another day to consider the matter. No objection came from the democratic side.

We do not see that there is, any just ground for the severe criticisms of the Times and other papers on the action of the democrats in consenting to this arrangement. They have already demonstrated the folly and injustice of the measure as far as they have gone. They will have further opportunities to do so between now and the time that the bill will be passed, and their experience has thoroughly convinced them that it is the intention of the majority to pass the bill in a somewhat modified form, but with its most objectionable features retained. Under the circumstances the futility of debate for affecting the action of congress is demonstrated, while the educational debate can very wisely be transferred from Washington to the stump.

So far as the force bill and the gag law are concerned the republicans have themselves, without any concession by the minority, determined to carry them over for consideration to December. If our

anticipations as to the result of the November elections are realized this will be equivalent to carrying them over forever, for the break of Plumb and others in the senate at this session gives evidence that the protectionists cannot hold their adherents together in support of the desperate programme of Reed if the country shall once pronounce strongly against them. Under the circumstances, since there is nothing but an educational debate possible, it seems as well to transfer it to the stump and let the people listen directly to the arguments against the increase of their burdens for the benefit of monopolists.

The supreme council of the united orders of railway employes have, after several days' consideration, determined that they will not order a strike on the New York Central and other Vanderbilt lines in support of the strike of the Knights of Labor. The council bases its refusal on the fact that the order of Knights of Labor is not a member of the federated orders of railway employes, and therefore the laws of that order do not permit it to strike in support of the knights. This certainly sounds reasonable, and at the same time one can but wonder that the chiefs of the various federated orders of railway employes should not have discovered this fact before they undertook to investigate the strike of the knights and created a general impression that they would make common cause with them.

We suppose it must be taken for granted that the failure of the federated orders to strike will render it certain that the Central and Hudson River railroad company will finally triumph in the present contest. Yet the address of the federated orders is an almost savage arraignment of the conduct of Mr. Webb, acting president of the Central, and a justification of the action of the Knights of Labor. We have no doubt that, on the whole, this arraignment is just, and that the evil cause has triumphed in this contest.

From the beginning the question has been a very simple one, and it could have been settled at any time but for the pride and obstinacy of Mr. Webb. The Knights of Labor do not claim that members of their order shall not be discharged for drunkenness, incompetency or insubordination, or because the company has no work for them. Their contention is that, under Mr. Webb's management, a concerted effort was made to drive out of the company's employment capable and faithful workmen because they were members of the Knights of Labor. If this be true the knights were justified in striking. Mr. Webb denies point-blank that any discharges were made because of membership in the Knights of Labor, and he seems to think that his assertion necessarily settles the matter. Mr. Powderly, a man much better known to the public than Mr. Webb, professes to have made a careful examination into the cases of the men discharged, and he asserts with equal certainty that the men were dismissed for no other cause than that they were members of his order. Which of these assertions is correct? Mr. Powderly confessedly derives his information from interviews with the discharged men. Mr. Webb derives his information from his fellow-servants in the employ of the Central company.

Concede that both men honestly believe what they say to be true. How can such a dispute be settled by mere assertion?

There is obviously but one way to arrive at a conclusion that the public can accept, and that is through a disinterested investigation of the facts. The Knights of Labor have repeatedly proposed such an investigation. The state board of arbitration and mediation has offered its services for this purpose; but Mr. Webb has refused every offer of the kind, and is represented as declaring that he is asked to submit to arbitration as to whether or not he is a liar. Suppose that this is the case. How can the public know whether he is a liar or not so long as the dispute remains undecided? The people know nothing about Mr. Webb, and few of them ever had heard of him two weeks ago. He certainly manifests no disposition to subject his statements to the test of a rigid examination. It is his duty to agree to have the facts brought out by impartial investigation; for whether he wins a triumph or scores a defeat as the result of his present attitude, he will stand in the wrong and create public prejudice against the company of which he is temporary spokesman.

The New York World is the one daily newspaper that has been absolutely right and logical from the beginning to the end of the strike on the Central railroad. It has kept the real issue before its readers, and has displayed a courage not so common as could be desired in the daily press.

We congratulate our friends in Pawtucket on their defeat of the scheme to practically nullify the Rhode Island law authorizing the separate assessment of land and improvements. This is the kind of work that counts for actual progress.

The World declares that Rev. Dr. Burtzell has been suspended from his priestly functions because he has refused to apologize to Archbishop Corrigan. The fact that Dr. Burtzell has not yet been assigned to any parish lends color to this story. If it is true it merely adds another to the many evidences offered during the past few years that the propaganda at Rome is dominated by a coterie of narrow minded Italian priests who are utterly unfit to manage the affairs of a world-wide church. It is clear to every man who looks at the facts with unprejudiced eyes that the course of Archbishop Corrigan in this diocese is driving self-respecting men and women out of the Catholic fold and compelling the great non-Catholic majority to feel that the Catholic church is not a well governed and intelligently managed piece of ecclesiastical machinery that outsiders have credited it with being. One stubborn and ignorant bishop in New York has managed in less than four years to largely undo the work of his predecessors in conciliating public sentiment, and he seems determined to go ahead in the same direction. The propaganda is poorly advised if it thinks that it is promoting the growth of Catholicism in America by sustaining and encouraging Archbishop Corrigan.

The Farmers' mutual benevolent association and the Knights of Labor in Indiana have started a third party movement which is earnestly championed by Mr. Samuel Quinn, an ardent single tax

man at Evansville. Mr. Quinn was chairman of the committee on resolutions for the new party, and reported a platform which had at least a strong single tax flavor. Thereupon, a prohibitionist, in a letter to the prohibition Era, published at Princeton, Ind., demanded to know whether or not the platform did not commit the new party to the single tax. Mr. Quinn, in a communication to the same paper, declares that the platform does declare for single tax pure and simple, and for pure and simple free trade. Thereupon, the Era editorially declares that the farmers who participated in the Evansville convention had no idea that they were adopting the single tax platform, and says they are being led along blindly into the acceptance of theories, which, whether they militate for or against the farmers' interests, have not been considered. It therefore urges prohibitionists to have nothing to do with the new movement, but to stand by their own straight ticket. Looking at the matter from this distance, we have some doubts of the wisdom of the third party movement in Indiana, even if it does accord favorable reference to our own doctrines, but there can be no doubt whatever that whatever else may be the result, Mr. Quinn's declaration is sure to make the single tax a lively subject of discussion among the people who are engaged in the new movement.

The Chicago papers are greatly amused over the exaltation of Phocion Howard by the New York Sun as a distinguished and veteran Illinois democrat. The Chicago Herald sarcastically offers the compliments of the season to "these glorious old democrats, the Hon. Phocion Howard and the New York Sun." Of course the Sun's sudden interest in Mr. Howard arises from the fact that he has written a foolish letter urging General Palmer to drop the tariff issue in the present Illinois contest, advice which the veteran war governor has no idea of accepting.

MR. ATKINSON'S MAN DAVID.

To the Editor of The Standard.—SIR: Since you ask me a question at the end of your treatment of my last missive, I suppose you invite a continuance of our discussion. You ask me "if Ricardo's theory of rent is correct, how can anyone who accepts it oppose the single tax?" To which I do not hesitate to reply that if Ricardo's theory of rent can be reduced to definite terms, free from variation, and if a way can be found to convert into taxes what would then be defined as an absolute and invariable rent, without power of distributing the taxes on the part of him from whom they are collected, then this method of raising public revenues might be justified and its terms and conditions might then rightly be made the subject of practical efforts to put the proposition into the forms of law. It rests with you to show how they could be done.

I hold that Ricardo's theory of economic rent corresponds to the deductive economists' conception of an economic man. Both conceptions are subject to so many variations, exceptions and conditions, that neither can be presented in a workable manner. Men do not work after the manner of the ideal economic man as he is presented by the deductive economists; actual rent seldom or perhaps never corresponds to the conception of economic rent as presented in the hypothesis of Ricardo. I use the word hypothesis as a better designation of this conception than the word theory. I think that this distinction ought to be made. The theorem in mathematics is something that can be proved; it is the statement of a law. It would have been better had the word theory been limited to the statement of a rule based on adequate experience, leaving the word hypothesis as the designating word for deductive conceptions which cannot be sustained by observation or past experience.

With regard to the definition of rent; it would appear that the definition of THE STANDARD, which is that of Mr. Henry George, is not strictly the same as the Ricardian hypothesis. Mr. George elects to include under the name of rent what Mill called the "unearned increment," viz., the increase which is added to the valuation of land from the

time when it first begins to possess any value up to the time when it may be sold at a very high valuation. I think that in thus extending the conception of rent Mr. George has become less definite and not more so. Nevertheless, this conception, or, as I should call it, this indefinite definition, is one which might be made the subject of logical reasoning; and I propose to reason again upon it by way of fable.

In the fable of John and Jonathan which I submitted to you in my previous missive, you have elected to deal with Jonathan as an incapable person who probably could not succeed, no matter what his opportunities. This was not the kind of a man I meant, but we will put Jonathan out of the case, and we will now treat the relative conditions of John and David.

John is "a man who works with both hand and brain; he therefore does more work, and with a better natural opportunity he gets a larger product." I quote your own description of John. That is the kind of a man he is. David is another kind of man whom we all know. He is very numerous. He is a farmer who works mainly with his hands and not much with his brains. He therefore does more work, and from a given natural opportunity gets a much less product than John. Nevertheless he gets a living. He works his land. He adds to the general product and sell product, such as it is. He succeeds in paying his moderate taxes. He sends his children to the common school, and he performs his functions according to his kind. John and David live alongside each other and work land of identical quality, which if rated according to its rental value at the standard of John's capacity, i. e., of its potential or most productive use, would yield a large economic rent; that is, it yields to John a large product in excess of poorer land which merely yields the cost of production, when cultivated by another of the John kind—whom we will call Sam. David's land would yield the same economic rent under John's supervision and direction; but under David's supervision and direction it yields only the cost of production, that is to say, it yields no more than land of much poorer quality yields to Sam, who is the equal of John in capacity rather than of David.

The present moderate taxes on land, out of which about one-fourth part of the entire cost of national, state and municipal government are now paid, bear very heavily upon David; he can barely get the money to pay them and at the same time support his family without any economic rent. He does not contribute to the support of the government by the consumption of articles which are of voluntary use as others do; he does not consume whisky, beer or tobacco, which also yield revenue equal to about one-fourth part of the cost of national, state and municipal government. He avoids this kind of tax. He does not buy any foreign luxuries on which duties are paid, which go either to the government or to private individuals who call for "protection" from government in order that they may make a larger profit out of the consumers. True he pays a higher price for his clothing, and for his plow, his hoes, and his tin ware, because they are taxed; if these taxes were taken off and were added to the taxes on his land, he would be saved that part of the tax which he contributes to branches of protected industry, but which the government does not receive, and to that extent he would be better off; but still his taxes are now much less than they would be if all the other taxes were abated and the single tax on land valuation were substituted. In that case his additional burden would be more than his gain. His land valuation would be the same as the land valuation to which his neighbor John would be subjected, because his land is of equal quality or potential and is within easy reach of the same market. Its rental value would represent a potential quite equal to that of John's land, and therefore David would be subjected to the same heavy single tax.

If the single tax were thus imposed upon John and David, John would meet it easily, but David could not. David's work would stop because he would be on the road to bankruptcy. His salable product would then be withdrawn from the market; then John would get a higher price for his product. Presently, since the land tax had destroyed the market value of David's land, John would come forward and say: I will pay the single tax on David's land, and I will work it in such a way that I can put the tax into the cost of my products, and I will then recover the whole tax on both lots from the consumers of the products. Being less subject to competition he could easily distribute the tax. What would become of David under these conditions? Probably John would hire him and get a profit out of his work by giving it a better direction,

Now please analyze that fable and see how you like it.

My opposition to the single tax on land valuation is because I think it would limit the possession of land to the few—because it would all be recovered from consumers of all products—and because I think it would work greater inequality and injustice than our present system, subject as it is to many defects.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, August 21, 1890.

It seems to us that since Mr. Atkinson apparently discards the Ricardian law or "hypothesis," that he might have answered our question with less of qualification and reserve. We claim that the Ricardian theory, as a general law applicable to all land values, has been reduced to definite terms, free from any important variation, and that the way to convert into taxes what can be with sufficient certainty defined as absolute rent, is to remove all taxes on the products of labor, leaving the single tax on land values as the sole remaining tax. It was to demonstrate this that "Progress and Poverty" was written, and it is to this end that the single tax movement is maintained. That a tax thus levied cannot be shifted is one of the received tenets of political economy, and its truth is easily demonstrable. It is demonstrated in "Progress and Poverty." If Mr. Atkinson wants to debate that question, we shall be happy to accommodate him. If he once confesses that a tax on land values cannot be shifted, however, and that there is such a thing as economic rent, the first paragraph in his letter in this issue of THE STANDARD will commit him to the single tax. We promise him in that event a hearty welcome to our ranks.

Meanwhile we protest against his assumption that it rests with us to show how the application of the law shall be made. A logical conclusion drawn from sound premises does not require, in order that it shall be accepted, that some one shall at once be found who is equal to the oft-times difficult task of applying the theory to practice. The theory of the rotundity of the earth was accepted as fully by those whose investigation and reasoning had prepared them for its acceptance before Columbus discovered America as it was subsequently accepted by the mass of fairly educated men after that voyage had demonstrated to them the truth of the theory. We make this protest, however, in the interest of abstract truth and not in behalf of the single tax theory, for we are willing to put that to the test of actual trial and are earnestly seeking the opportunity to do so. Again, we do not regard as important the slight differences between the actual and the ideal on which Mr. Atkinson is disposed to dwell. These differences occur constantly, and they are sometimes of great advantage. Theoretically no railway car resting on six-wheel trucks, without a pivot to each axle, ought to go around a curve without either breaking the wheels or the rail or running off the track; nevertheless, such cars do go around curves without any difficulty whatever.

We do not think that Mr. George stands alone in including under the name of rent that which Mr. Mill called "unearned increment." If he does, however, he has common sense on his side. Rent in merely agricultural land never rises solely through differences in fertility. It cannot rise until men begin to compete for the choice spots. Whether this superiority of location is due to natural fertility or to special adaptation to the wants that rise through the growth of population and the advance of civilization, it causes competition for the possession of specific locations, and this competition in turn gives rise to rent. The use to which those acquiring the possession of these choice spots propose to put them has little, if anything,

to do with the rise of economic rent. Possession gives an advantage that can be measured in dollars whether the holder proposes to cultivate, to build or hold for a rise, and it is the expectation of this advantage that induces men to compete for the possession of the more valuable opportunities. Economic rent arises through the competition of men for the possession of land that has value, and the competitors never bother themselves to inquire whether the value is due to natural fertility or to what Mr. Mill calls "unearned increment." As a matter of fact, the money or goods that this mere possession enables one man to exact from another, as payment for the privilege of putting land to use, is always "unearned."

It is the failure of Mr. Atkinson to comprehend this fact that causes him to misunderstand the single tax theory and programme. He illustrates this misunderstanding by his new fable. David is as ineffective as Jonathan as an agent for overthrowing the single tax idea. At the very threshold of his story Mr. Atkinson falls into a singular and obvious error. After assenting to our declaration that because John works with both hand and brain he does more work, and therefore is entitled to the larger product from his labor, Mr. Atkinson goes on to say that because David works mainly with his hands, and not with his brains, he therefore does more work, which is a renewal of his previous refusal to recognize brain work as productive labor after he has apparently admitted his mistake. John employing both hand and brain performs more effective labor than David, who works with his hands alone. The question is not as to the amount of exertion, but as to the effectiveness of the exertion. John, with a lever, could easily move a rock that David would utterly fail to budge by ten times as much exertion improperly applied. Would David therefore do more work than John? This matter is one of importance, since the confusion of thought displayed by Mr. Atkinson on this question is the cause of his failure to see that rent does not vary according to the productive capacity of the men paying it, but is practically an absolute price, varying only as all prices vary, through general causes affecting demand.

It does not matter how much or how little David can do as compared with John or Sam. All of them must have access to land before they can do anything, and each must, without the least regard to his individual capacity, comply with the conditions precedent to such access. If John is a machinist he must pay rent or purchase money (capitalized rent) for the possession of the land on which he lives conveniently contiguous to his workshop, and his employer must have done likewise before he could erect a shop. If David is a farmer he must, in like fashion, acquire possession of land before he can begin farming. The price that each must pay will depend on the competitive value of the site chosen, and not at all on the relative productive abilities of the several competitors. This is true now under the existing system, and it will be true under the single tax system. If John is more capable than David his rent will be the same if his site is as good, but he will, after paying his rent, have a larger share remaining because he produces more.

But David will be none the worse off on that account. On the contrary his condition will be improved. "The present moderate taxes on land, out of which about one-fourth part of the entire cost of national, state and municipal government are now paid," says Mr. Atkinson, "bear very heavily upon David." "He can," he continues, "barely get the money to pay them and at the same time sup-

port his family without any economic rent."

Here the fundamental error of Mr. Atkinson crops out again. How can David escape economic rent? The chances are ten to one that such a man would pay rent outright, or else pay it indirectly in the shape of interest on a purchase money mortgage. In no event, however, could he escape such payments unless he, or some one for him, had paid the capitalized rent as purchase money. In that event this purchase money would represent capital on which he could be drawing interest if it were invested in production. Escape economic rent! He had as well seek to escape the law of gravitation. The single tax men do not hold out to David the hope of any such escape, nor do they think he is entitled to escape payment to the public for any advantage he may enjoy through the possession of a superior site. Of course, if he uses land that has no rental value he will have nothing to pay. If, however, the land he holds has a rental value, we propose that he shall pay such rental value to the state or municipality *instead of to the landlord*. He is to pay no more than he now pays, and in fact less, since rental values will naturally fall off somewhat when the single tax deprives speculators of any inducement to hold land out of use. Having thus paid to the state what he now pays to the landlord, David will be relieved from all the taxes he now pays, since his present land tax is necessarily paid by the landlord.

Mr. Atkinson will of course recognize the fact that we are treating John and David in their capacity as workers or producers. If David's land is so valuable as to give him a reward out of proportion to his productive power, that excess is none the less economic rent because he keeps it himself instead of paying it to another. He can prove this to his own satisfaction at any time by renting his land to some one else, or by selling it and investing the money received so it will draw interest.

Under the operation of the single tax it is true that John might more easily pay the tax than David, but under the existing system John finds it easier than does David to pay his ground rent to the landlord. David, however, will feel his difficulty appreciably lightened when he finds himself relieved of all taxes except that he now pays to the landlord, and he would not be as likely to have to work for John as he now is likely to have to work for a landlord or mortgage owner, who takes all that David produces beyond what is actually necessary to his meager maintenance.

It is this notion of Mr. Atkinson's that the single tax will add to the burdens of such a man as David that forces us to the conclusion that he has never, for a single moment, fully grasped the exact meaning of our proposal. Many of our opponents do understand our programme, and, taking it for granted that landlordism is ethically justifiable, they denounce us for an immoral attack on vested rights. They, at least, understand what we mean, for we do propose, without concealment, disguise or apology, to have governments maintained by ground rents. We propose that these rents shall practically all go to the public to be used for public purposes. We propose that the landlords who are now legally entitled to collect ground rents for their own benefit shall cease, in time, to have that power. Having thus given to the government these ground rents as its single source of revenue—a revenue due solely to that growth of population and advance of civilization that cause competition for superior sites—we propose to abolish tariffs and all other taxes, and require the government to live within its

means and cease to take from the individual the fruits of the application of his labor to his exact share of opportunities belonging to all, but for the exclusive possession of which he has paid the community the current price. How Mr. Atkinson can see in this the threat of increased taxes on producers or the possibility of the encouragement of the few to possess land, after mere possession shall cease to be profitable, we cannot see, and hence we are forced to the conclusion that he has never brought his singularly acute mind to a complete and thorough study of the principles and policy summed up in the phrase, "the single tax."

MR. HOAR'S SPEECH.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is in many respects one of the most peculiar men in the senate. He represents a highly cultivated constituency which has, during the past few years, become more and more liberal in its treatment of such questions as those involved in the force bill. For a time Mr. Hoar appeared to share their sentiments, but as his party has gradually lost strength in his own state, he appears to have become embittered, and he is now probably the only man possessed of a reputation who would attempt to lead the faction in the senate that is seeking to force the passage of such a measure. Mr. Hoar's argument was not only weak, but it was weakly put, and utterly failed to hold the attention of the large audience that had gathered to hear him.

The fact that the state once represented by Webster, and afterward by Sumner and Wilson, should now be represented in the senate by Dawes and Hoar, is one of the worst signs of the degeneracy brought about by narrow partisanship. Mr. Hoar has never been noted for any high order of intellectual ability. He is a querulous and somewhat ridiculous person, whose appearance naturally suggests to the caricaturist the feminine night cap in which the senator usually figures in the cartoons. There was nothing to be said for him except that he was eminently respectable and not likely to be carried away by wild crazes or to become the tool of corruptionists. Since this can no longer be said the humiliation of Massachusetts is complete.

As an argument in favor of the force bill, Mr. Hoar's speech amounted to actually nothing. It was a repetition of the old cries of fraud without even an attempt to show that the pending measure can accomplish anything where similar measures had utterly failed in the past. It probably changed the opinion of no living man, and its only possible influence is that on Mr. Hoar's reputation already referred to.

QUAY'S MAN MAY BE DEFEATED.

Advices to the daily papers from Pennsylvania seem to indicate that there is really good ground for hope that Pattison and Black will be elected governor and lieutenant-governor of that state. The revolt of the decent republicans against the continued mastery of their party by Quay and the utter failure of Delamater, the republican candidate for governor, to meet in any effective way the grave charges brought against him by Senator Emory, are putting those republicans who still pay some attention to public opinion in a most uncomfortable attitude. Men who have been straight party men under all conceivable circumstances are beginning to seriously ask themselves whether, as reputable citizens, they can afford to vote for a man who is openly charged with bribery and perjury, and who is known to have been nominated at the dictation of another man who, when charged with being a thief and embezzler, takes refuge in

silence. How any one professing any regard whatever for morality can vote for Delamater in view of these facts it is impossible for an outsider to see.

Nor is the revolt against Quay inside the republican ranks confined to the men who quietly make up their minds to vote against their party's candidates. There is now an organized bolt in which many leading republicans are ready to participate, and in the course of a week or so the bolters will have a headquarters of their own in Pennsylvania and a state committee composed of men whose names are well known to the voters of that party, and who are republicans on all national issues.

These men claim that not merely the public welfare but the true interests of their own party demand that the dictation of Boss Quay shall be rebuked, and that the party shall be released from the thralldom in which he and his henchmen now hold it. Hence their appeal to their fellow partisans will come with double force since it is made in the interests of their own party. Should this revolt be successful and Pattison and Black again be elected to the two chief places within the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, it will show that there is an aroused public conscience in that ring-ridden state, and a notable weakening of mere partisan prejudice among a people who have been blindly swayed by it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

A constitutional commission for some time has been sitting at Albany for the consideration of the revision of those clauses of the existing constitution that relate to the judiciary. Its proceedings are reported from time to time in the daily papers, and it seems to strike no one that the mere existence of such a commission presents evidence of the insolent defiance of the legally expressed will of the people of this state at the election in November, 1887. In accordance with the constitutional provision that the people shall have submitted to them every twenty years the question as to whether a constitutional convention shall be held, that question was submitted to the voters of New York, and they voted in favor of a convention by an overwhelming majority. From that day to this the legislature of this state has absolutely failed to provide for the calling of the convention thus ordered.

We hear a great deal about dangerous disregard of law by anarchists and others, yet this monstrous defiance of the supreme law of this state has hardly called forth a comment from the press. Under our theory of government not only does sovereignty reside in the people, so that the legislature of this state always acts in their name and by their authority, but in the making of a constitution they directly act in their sovereign capacity, thus giving the legislature and all public servants their only authority to represent them, and withholding all power not thus granted by their act. The people of this state, in the year 1887, performed this sovereign function and issued their mandate for the holding of a constitutional convention to revise the supreme law.

The disregard of this mandate by the constituted authorities is as complete a defiance of law as would be a refusal of obedience by a Russian commune to the mandate of the autocratic czar. Such defiance in the latter case might be justifiable, but under the law it would be none the less treason. In the case of the legislature of New York, however, the defiance of the sovereign mandate is equally treasonable and without the shadow of excuse. Do the people propose, after thus demanding a convention, to permit their constitution to be tinkered piece-

meal by constitutional commissions called into existence by the legislative body that has presumed to defy their expressed will?

NEW YORK CITY, '86 AND '90.

Four years ago there was an attempt made in the city of New York to gain an honest and efficient civic administration, independent of any political machinery that had grown out of the two parties which divide the nation. Mr. Henry George was put forward as the candidate of the movement. And now there has sprung into active life an organization for a like purpose, which, though it is different from that which offered the candidate of '86, moves along the same line and has much similarity to the other effort.

The points of resemblance fall under two characteristics: 1. Non-partisanship in civic affairs. 2. Economic and ethical elements.

The organization of the workingmen in '86 was independent, non-partisan, refusing to make any terms with either of the two parties. The workingmen's organization was not itself a party then; the effort to make it such coming after a defeat which crowned it with honor.

The economic considerations were about the same as those now summoned to the front. What could Mr. George have done had he been elected mayor? Nothing but what is aimed at now. He was recognized as an able, courageous, honest man, who would give the city good government, who would have no respect for any "boss" approaching him from the Tammany crowd or the republican gang, who would make good appointments and hold appointees to the performance of duties. The one politico economic question which is identified with his name would never have presented itself practically to his official hands, for the simple reason that it is a matter for origin in legislation. The good citizens of New York might have had in Mr. George such a mayor as they now mean to obtain if possible, had not a panic among a class of them driven that portion of the vote to a "machine" candidate. Mr. Hewitt, without the least question of his honesty of purpose, was compelled to fasten Croker & Co. on our municipality because this firm had named and elected him. He appointed "Dick" Croker fire commissioner for the long term.

The ethical elements in the George campaign attracted some religious and moral teachers to its support. Now the true economy is always ethical. But in the candidacy of Mr. George there was more. Clergymen who regard the present distribution of wealth as unjust will ever be moved to the side of the wage earners in any public demonstration the latter may make which has good reason in it. These working people now meant to show their strength. It was a matter of ethics for every man who sympathized with them to stand among them and be counted. They wished to do more—to manage the excise department so that the least harmful results might follow from the drink traffic, though but a minority of themselves were total abstainers; to control the street cleaning department and make Fifth street as clean as Fifth avenue; to get hold of the fire department with its bureau of inspection of buildings and forbid any "Budden-seik" house to be erected; to secure representation among the commissioners of education and get more and better school houses needed for their children; to man the health department with officers and servants whose first and chief thought would be the preservation of health and life-saving of the women and babies; to get in their hands the department of charities and correction, and make it a little sweeter, at least more decent and more humane than it had been. Mr. Hewitt perhaps did a little more of such work than some other mayors we have had, but he could not do it as we would have undertaken to do it with Henry George, because he was the elect of the machine. He left us the hereditary succession of office holders which Tam-

many, the "counties" and Irving hall have always found for us.

A large number of clergymen are promising to support this movement of '90, because they see in it many of the ethical elements which were struggling to the fore in the George candidacy. The first step which must ever be taken in municipal politics with the hope of radical reform, is to elect an efficient and unpartisan civic administration. No good man elected to the mayoralty by a party can prove a good mayor, because the first demand of him in the true effort to become such would be the destruction of the machine which made him a mayor. Mr. Hewitt made such endeavor well on to the close of his term of office—too late—and destroyed himself politically.

Thus it appears to me that the present movement is another effort to capture New York for equal privilege of citizenship, for honesty, temperance, cleanliness, healthfulness, decency and all morality.

JOHN W. KRAMER.

PATENT MONOPOLIES.

One of the most oppressive sources of monopoly in the country, it appears to me, is the patent and copyright laws. Under these laws it is seldom that the real inventor, discoverer or author receives a thousandth part of what the community has to pay for the monopoly. For a patent or copyright is a monopoly established by law. Men of genius, to compose, invent or make discoveries in art, sciences or literature, are generally, and we might say always, poor. To be sure they ought to receive payment for the products of their genius and industry corresponding to the benefit they render to society. But as a custom and a necessity under the present system their right—their entire interest—is sold out to great capitalists, even before the patent is issued, and as the value of it to society is undetermined it is generally sold for a mere pittance, and in case of an invention, always for a price grossly inadequate, and the capitalists are enabled by law to build up fortunes for themselves out of the industry of others.

Let us take an example: A large capitalist of Little Rock obtained title under the patent law by assignment to the telephone monopoly for the southwestern district embracing Texas, Arkansas and perhaps other states. As the value of the discovery was uncertain he obtained the same for a small sum and afterward sold it to a firm of capitalists for \$750,000, and then sat down and cried because he did not ask \$1,500,000, which he found he could have gotten. The important fact to be considered is that the patent laws secure, or are supposed to secure, the purchasers in the power to recover their money back with just such profits as they choose to ask the users of the telephone, and that is and always will be all that the use of the telephone is worth in all the industries, i. e., all that the users can afford to pay or will pay rather than go without the telephone. This is true in regard to the patent system in general.

Now who pays these monstrous sums of principal and profits, not to the inventor or discoverer, but to the capitalists, the gamblers and speculators? We know it is not the users of the telephone, for they shift it on to their customers, no matter how or where they use it, i. e., upon the consumers. It becomes like taxes under the present system and rents paid to landlords, an ingredient in the cost of all things necessary to supply human life, and goes to make up the amount which the poor and the rich alike have to pay. But as the poor are by their Maker created with the same wants as the rich, they individually pay the same amount of this burden.

Of all the burdens of life the poor man pays as much as the rich one by reason of this natural equality in created wants, and the poor comprise fully four-fifths of the consumers, so that they have four-fifths of the burdens of society. It is asserted that this is right, that a man ought not to pay more for the support of existence because he is rich or has property, and if all men drew their support from a common source, or from sources equally

open to all, this perhaps would be true; but under the existing system these sources are not kept open or free. While all are required by their labor—their exertion of hands and brains—to gather and produce for themselves what is necessary to supply their wants, the great field in which alone these supplies can be gotten is taken possession of by some to the exclusion of others. It is the strong, the greedy, the unprincipled, who thus obtain possession to the exclusion of the weak, and they appropriate to their own use under the specious name of private property this field in order that the excluded many may pay tribute to them for the privilege of gathering supplies from the same, which belongs to all in common.

Now this field comprises not only the surface of the earth, air, water, sunbeams, minerals in the earth, and whatever is visible, but whatever is possible in its elements and the combination of elements which are necessary or useful for the support of life. The uses to which electricity or oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, or any other of the elements of nature or their chemical combination, can be put belong to the community at large, and cannot by natural right be appropriated as private property any more than air, water or light can be. They are a part of the great field from which all men must be left free to draw their sustenance. The telephone is merely the application of the power of electricity to convey sound. On what principle can one who discovers this power and applies it, or his assignees, be entitled to a monopoly of this effect of electricity? The forces of nature are not created by their discovery or their application to human uses, and after all what is the necessity for this monopoly? All that is demanded by justice and equal rights is adequate compensation to the discoverer or inventor.

Could congress not just as well by law provide such compensation, to be paid out of the public revenues, and have the invention or discovery free, to be used by all—or, what perhaps would be better, in granting patents, to fix the amount of royalty to be paid the patentee, and leave the use of the patent open to all on paying the royalty? This would compensate the patentee and cut off monopolies by which the people are fleeced out of millions which does not go to reward genius, but builds up monstrous fortunes in the hands of the few.

Little Rock, Ark. SOL F. CLARK.

THE PROTECTION INFAMY.

The republican party, once so dear to the hearts of liberty loving people, has reached a condition that makes it a good party to let alone. It has done all the good it ever will do and all the mischief it ever ought to do. My first vote was cast for a republican presidential ticket, and I have stuck to the party pretty faithfully since that date, though many times protesting against some of its men and measures. It was instrumental in riding the south of the chattel slavery curse; but it is now and for years has been a powerful champion of industrial slavery, north as well as south. I might overlook many of its shortcomings, its sins of omissions and commissions, its mistakes and misdemeanors, were it not guilty of the greater offense involved in the protection infamy. That caps the climax of political crimes. There is no earthly excuse for a system that imposes heavy burdens on the many for the enrichment of the few. A system that perpetuates war taxes through years of peace. A system that enables a small number of greedy men to amass princely fortunes by crowding the industrial classes to the wall. The protection system is simply legalized robbery in a thin disguise. All attempts to excuse it, or to prove that it is right and necessary, only expose its rottenness and the hypocrisy that underlies it.

For one I have no use for a party that upholds such an infamy, and henceforth I shall do my best, with pen and tongue and vote, to help consign that party to a deep political grave where the hand

of resurrection can never reach it. At last the laboring classes are coming to understand that instead of receiving "better wages" in consequence of the tariff system, they receive no more wages, and are compelled to pay higher prices for life's necessities. At last the farmers are coming to understand that instead of the tariff affording them a "home market" it greatly aids in fastening upon them a home mortgage, from which there is no relief this side of the grave. At last the people of nearly all occupations and shades of politics are beginning to discover the real nature of the sugar-coated "protection" pills which they have long been swallowing. Any party that makes a business of recommending and vending such pills should no longer be permitted to run at large without a muzzle. A "tariff for revenue" is not the ultimatum of single tax men, for they are opposed to any tariff at all. But it is better than a tariff for robbery. It is a step in the right direction, just as the slavery restriction policy of the republican party, in its early history, was a step toward abolitionism.

He who writes anything, says anything, or does anything tending to hasten the complete overthrow of the "protective" plan for manufacturing millionaires and paupers is to the extent of his influence a benefactor of the human race.

RALPH E. HOYT.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 9, 1890.

A. D. 1990.

NO. 2.

From advancesheets of "Quintling Sidewise."

* * * I had had no chance of speaking since Dr. Leete had stepped from the elevator door that morning. The half hour with my Edith while her father napped afforded no opportunity for conversation, as my remarks to her were always monosyllabic as they had been with her greatgrandmother. I therefore seized the opportunity which the doctor's first period gave me to call his attention to a subject which had caused me much surprise.

"Have you observed how late the mosquitoes are this year?" I asked. The doctor looked kindly upon me. "Better never than late," he remarked quietly. "The last mosquito was exterminated many years ago."

"You mean the last buffalo, don't you?" I said, my mind reverting to the newspaper I had read just before falling into my long sleep.

"No, my nineteenth century friend," said the doctor, "I do not. The physiological department decided in —, I forget the precise date, that the mosquito must go. As a singing and a stinging insect, they said, its effect on the nerves of mankind was disastrous, and it must cease. The matter was turned over to the scientific department; each local bureau sent out its trained insect hunters perfectly equipped, and in a short time each corps reported its district cleared. They were mistaken, however. At that time the method popularly known as salt-on-the-tail was not perfected, and a number of the creatures escaped. They took refuge in some New Jersey swamps as yet undrained, and there led a precarious existence for some years. I was a boy at the time, and well remember the excitement when their hiding place was discovered. The central bureau took charge of the hunt, the unreclaimed portions of New Jersey being considered, as in your time, out of the country, and therefore having no local bureau, I went with every boy in our district school to witness the hunt. The educational department said it was an historic occasion not to be missed —"

"But," I rudely interrupted, "what were the means, the salt-on-the-tail, by which —"

At that moment a musical bell struck ten times.

"Excuse me," said Dr. Leete, rising. "Physiological hall sounds bedtime."

We walked together to the elevator. "Mankind goes to bed at the same hour," he continued, "It does not yet fall asleep at half-past 10 precisely, but we hope in another fifty years to attain

that dream of perfection. If you are wakeful to-night, you can press the button of Literary hall, according to the directions in the book of buttons in your room, and they will put my lecture on the 'Last Great Mosquito Hunt' in the phonograph and turn it on for you. Good night."

THE SUBSIDIZED PRESS.

Protectionists have an enormous advantage over free traders in discussion in the newspapers. If a newspaper advocates free trade it can get nothing for it unless it be to increase its circulation, and this is always doubtful. But, if it advocates protection, the protected manufacturers pay them liberally for doing it and then raise the price of their goods enough to re-imburse themselves. The editor of a country newspaper advocating protection has only to take a trip to Washington when he gets hard up and he comes home with a new suit of clothes and a nice sum of money to buy groceries with. Of course he brings with him plates to put in his paper showing the beauties of protection. No newspaper advocating protection will be allowed to suspend for want of funds. They can always draw upon the protected manufacturers.

Now, this monster cannot be destroyed by putting him upon a lighter diet, nor by threatening to cut off his ears or to spank him. He must have his head cut off and his corpse must be buried deep in the earth.

The more the democratic party differs from the republican party on this issue, the better chance they have to win. Protectionists will never forsake the republican party so long as it contains such men as McKinley and Reed. The democrats should feel that they can expect no favors from the protected friends of republicanism. They should cease trying to court the same girl as their opponents. They ought to know that they were "mittened" by that girl long ago. But the other girl, the people, is not to be despised. If the democrats can successfully court her they can soon reduce the republican party and its protected girl to humiliating straits.

But if the democrats would do this they must cease flirting with the republicans' girl. They must cast her off and not even wink at her. They never can win both these girls and the sooner they quit trying the better. Randall used to spark her, but he is dead, and most of her old admirers in the democratic party are now baldheaded. She has never coquetted with the younger men of the party and it is well to warn them against her devilish wiles.

Let us therefore stand up for the protection of the whole people against this tariff robber. Let the republicans have the votes of the protected manufacturers, the corporations, the monopolists, and, if it can't be helped, of the landlord farmers, but let the democrats have the votes of the employees, of the laboring man everywhere, of the unprotected citizens of all classes, as doctors, lawyers, preachers, draymen, merchants and their clerks, and tenant farmers. Let those who are unprotected combine against those who are protected, and we can outvote them ten to one. But we must vote against protection and in favor of free trade.

Hutchinson, Kan. J. G. MALCOLM.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE—THE TARIFF BILL TO BE PUSHED THROUGH AND AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT EXPECTED—THE WAY IT IS PROPOSED NEXT DECEMBER TO CHANGE THE RULES AND PASS THE ELECTION BILL—THE TARIFF BILL AND THE WEAPON OF RIDICULE WIELDED BY THE DEMOCRATS—WHERE SENATORS M'PHERSON, VOORHEES AND GORMAN WERE IN 1883—THE SINGLE TAX PARK BILL—A TALK WITH REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER—HE COMES FROM A FREE TRADE DISTRICT AND TALKS FREE TRADE—THE SITUATION IN ILLINOIS—GENERAL PALMER'S CANVASS—A GRAVE ASPECT OF THE CENSUS THAT BRINGS A DEMOCRATIC GAIN—PAUL HOVEN ON THE STRIKE—PUSHING TOWARD THE SINGLE TAX IN HYATTSVILLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Now that Senator Quay has won his point and

the federal election bill is to go over to the next session, debate on the tariff bill by general consent is likely to be shortened, and if an adjustment of differences between the senate and the house as to changes in the bill can be arrived at without undue delay, an adjournment of congress seems likely to come soon after the middle of September. The democrats, even could they stand the strain of attending from 10 in the morning to 6 at night, are too conscious that the majority will pass the bill without any outside alteration to adopt dilatory tactics, and they will be glad soon to wind up affairs and take a short rest before resuming work on the 1st of December.

The democratic policy has been not so much to argue, for, says Senator Vance: "How can we treat seriously such preposterous presumptions?" Ridicule has been their chief resort, and of this Senator Vance has been a complete master. Here is an illustration:

Senator McPherson of New Jersey (dem.): I find here (in the tariff bill under consideration) that muskets and sporting rifles are subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem. I find that all character of guns, breech-loading, shotguns, and sporting guns of all kinds and character, other than sporting rifles, are subject to a duty ranging anywhere from 75 per cent to 150 per cent. I should like to ask the senator from Rhode Island why it is that a sporting rifle is permitted to come in at a duty of 25 per cent, while a breech-loading shotgun is subject to a duty vastly greater?

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island (rep.): I will say that the duty upon sporting rifles is essentially a revenue duty. There is no competition between American and foreign manufactures in sporting rifles. The imported articles are special rifles, expensive rifles, which do not come in competition with the American manufactures, or not to any considerable extent, and a duty of 25 per cent is simply a revenue duty, while the duty upon shotguns is intended to be a protective duty.

Senator McPherson: Could not an industry in sporting rifles be created in this country if the duty were increased to 200 or 300 per cent, or to a percentage equal to that on tin plate and breech-loading guns, files, for instance, and very many other things that I might mention? I should suppose that as the policy of this bill from beginning to end seems to be to create an industry where none now exists in this country, certainly sporting rifles would have been found to be one of the industries which required a good deal more protection.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut (rep.): The senator asked whether the American who made the world acquainted with the rifle of the best mechanism, and makes the best rifles in the world, is ready to introduce the business in his country. We can make the best sporting rifles in the world by all odds, and we have done so.

Senator Vance of North Carolina (dem.): I should like to ask the senator from Connecticut if we do not also make the best shotguns in the world.

Senator Platt of Connecticut (rep.): I trust the senator from North Carolina does not object to our making good shotguns.

Senator Vance: I just wanted to know if we made the best ones.

Senator Aldrich: We think we do.

Senator Vance: We make the best rifles in the world, and therefore we do not want over 25 per cent duty. We make the best shotguns, and therefore we want 115 per cent. I see.

The defenders of the bill have sat through and meekly borne sallies like this until Senator Vance likens them to "A jackass in a snow storm." It is apparent that few changes are to be made by the finance committee in the bill, among them a modification in respect to tin. The democrats regret this, as next to having no bill at all they would prefer to have the whole bill pass with all its enormities. However, the changes contemplated, as compared with the bill in full, are slight.

One of the best indications of the advance of the democratic position on the tariff question is to be found in the fact that Senators McPherson of New Jersey, Voorhees of Indiana and Gorman of Maryland are now opposing propositions that in 1883 they voted for.

The limiting of debate and agreeing by general consent on a day for taking a vote on the tariff bill accords with common procedure in the senate and does not involve an adoption of "the previous question." It now appears that the majority will make no effort to set a time for taking up the election bill. They have resolved at the opening of next session to have forty-three of the forty-seven republican senators on hand to

make a quorum, and to change the rules so as to adopt the principle of "the previous question." Dilatory discussion of such a proposal, it is claimed, can be cut short by the presiding officer under general parliamentary law. Such time as, in the judgment of the majority, is deemed fit, will be granted for the discussion of this new rule. At the expiration of this time the presiding officer will declare debate closed; he will put the question and the vote will be taken.

If the president of the senate has authority for this action the democratic senators have either been in ignorance of it or have assumed ignorance. At any rate, the fight upon the changing of the senate rules and upon the federal election bill are postponed until the 1st of December.

The bill providing for the establishment of a magnificent public park in the north-western suburbs of this city, known as the Columbus or Rock creek park bill, will shortly be reported out of the conference committee in which it has been for several weeks. It is expected to pass both branches of congress before adjournment. The senate conferees were strongly opposed to the Payson amendment making the expense fall upon all lands adjoining which should be benefited by the improvement, and Mr. Payson was waited upon and informed that the senate would not agree to such a proposition. He replied simply that the senate could do as it pleased, but that he knew the sentiment of the house well enough to assert that the bill would not pass that body unless it contained that principle. After more consulting the senate conferees concluded that they would have to accept the Payson amendment, and they will so report.

Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois, under the auspices of the Reform club, goes to New York at the end of the week to engage in five debates before the farmers of the state. He is in hopes of meeting Mr. McKinley, Representative Burrows of Michigan, ex-United States Senator Miller and other conspicuous champions of protection on the platform, and of making a square issue for and against protection. If he gets an opportunity he will doubtless tell his audiences a simple little story that his farmer constituents in Illinois have often heard and highly approve of—a story that shows why he is not a bit afraid of absolute free trade, and, indeed, as it is the habit of individuals of a nation in daily affairs, why it is the natural and desirable condition for the individuals of different nations. Mr. Springer thinks there is no field that offers as much fruit for propaganda work as does rural New York, unless perhaps it is Iowa. A great deal may be expected from a good lively canvass in central and western New York. Nowhere are the audiences more intelligent and thoughtful, and nowhere have they heard so little of what can be said against the institution of protection.

Mr. Springer says he is from a free trade district in Illinois; that, indeed, his constituents are more radical than he is, and are made of the same sort of stuff as those in the neighboring Twelfth district, who have just nominated for re-election Hon. Scott Wike on a straight-out free trade platform. Mr. Springer is serving his eighth term, and there is little doubt of his re-election in the fall. His district, the Thirtieth, with Mr. Wike's and several others, comprises a broad agricultural belt in the center of the state which was abandoned to the democrats at the apportionment by the republican legislature in 1860, and also in the later apportionments of 1870 and 1880. Besides making frequent speeches through that region, Mr. Springer and his democratic congressional colleagues have at short intervals made plentiful distributions of radical tariff literature. More than this, such energetic and influential men as Judge Perry, president of the Gem City single tax club, have been at work, so that the farmers, comprising the mass of the voters, have reached an advanced state of radical thought and would make fine work of a tariff if they could have their way. The democrats are in hopes of capturing the

legislature this fall, and of making a reapportionment. Depending upon the former result is the election of General Palmer to the United States senate. His popular nomination, personal canvass and election through the election of legislative candidates pledged to vote for him, will establish a precedent which must be quickly followed throughout the country, and thus bring the members of that branch of congress closer to the people, and make them less the creatures of evil influences. Of the election of a democratic legislature and of General Palmer's being sent to Washington in consequence, Mr. Springer appears to be confident.

Turning to the census work, Mr. Springer says he has observed from the returns thus far reported that, as a general thing, the growth of population has been in the cities, and that in many cases where the aggregate of population has not increased there has been a shifting from the rural into the urban districts. It is yet too soon for me to quote figures in support of Mr. Springer's statement, but I have heard from other sources that this is the impression. When it gets to be realized, says Mr. Springer, that in spite of the high protective tariff, the people are being piled up in the cities and a great percentage of the farms are mortgaged, protection will be quickly and completely overthrown. But he sees another important result, which is, that the proportionate increase of population in the cities will increase the strength of the democratic party. He reasons in this way: Illinois at present has twenty members in the house of representatives in congress, of which four are from Chicago. Under the new ratio of representation of one member for 200,000 voters, the state will have but nineteen representatives, and Chicago's population of 1,200,000 will entitle her to six representatives. It is in the cities that the democratic strength lies, and hence, supposing all things else to be equal, the number of democratic representatives in congress will be increased.

Paul Bowen, president of the Washington single tax club, and for a long time a member of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor stationed here at the capital to watch any further legislation interesting the order and wage workers generally, makes the following pertinent observations on the New York Central strike:

"Mr. Powderly stated the precise truth when he said that the real animus of the railroad lay in the fact that the order was educating its members and the public on the question of government control of monopolies, and whether this strike is or is not successful in regaining the discharged men their positions, it will start thousands of men all over the country to inquiring into the principles underlying the trouble and will bring many to see that the only real solution for the railroad workman is to be found in such economic changes as will make him entirely independent of capitalists for employment, and that the state must control the railroads. I value this strike whether the knights win or lose for this reason. There are in the country nearly 800,000 railroad employes, one-fourteenth of all the voters in the United States, and when they fully realize that they are being steadily defeated in strikes by combined money, as seems likely they soon will, their numbers will enable them to exert such an influence upon other classes of workers that before an outsider has considered the question of the government control of railroads that idea will so widely prevail that it must be quickly carried into law."

The tax assessor has completed his work in Hyattsville, the Maryland town which by a recent act of the legislature was authorized to assess and collect taxes necessary for self-support. The personal property tax has been abolished, and, considering the growth of population and increase of wealth, the tax burden upon improvements has been lessened. Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, an active single tax man and one of the town commissioners, had a large share in bringing these results about. He gives the following figures,

comparing this year's assessments with the assessments of the four immediately preceding years:

1886.	
Real property (land and improvements)	\$209,651
Personal property	8,604
Total	\$218,255
1887.	
Real property (land and improvements)	\$218,919
Personal property	9,904
Total	\$228,823
1888.	
Land values	\$113,621
Improvements	115,734
Personal property	12,345
Total	\$241,700
1889.	
Land values	\$123,053
Improvements	120,855
Personal property	15,533
Total	\$259,441
1890.	
Land values	\$114,304
Improvements	135,085
Personal property (not assessed)	—
Total	\$249,389

Said Mr. Ralston: "Up to 1890 we were compelled to follow the assessment for state and county purposes originally made about fourteen years ago. This year we made our own assessment, not taxing personal property. The assessment on improvements is relatively light, as is shown by the fact that the county assessment thereon is now about \$25,000 heavier than our own. The abolition of the personal tax meets with general approval, and by the new assessment, although the revenues paid directly to the town are nearly doubled, the town struggling for a home pays the town one additional penny, while the benefits he receives from town taxation have been greatly augmented."

Mr. Ralston thinks these are the easy lines for single tax men to proceed on in every village and town in the country, as progress may be made by short steps and the benefits be seen by all at each stage of the movement.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

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These blanks are each an order on THE STANDARD to send the paper for four weeks to the person designated, and they save all trouble of remittance as they are paid for in advance. As soon as one of the blanks reaches our business office a postal card is sent to the person designated, informing him that at the request of the sender THE STANDARD will be sent to him for four weeks, beginning with the next issue, and that in case he does not wish to continue it it will be stopped at the end of that time. This attracts more attention to it than is given to a sample copy sent out directly from the office.

Every active worker for the single tax should have in his pocket a recruit subscription book, in order that he may be able to tear out the blanks and order the paper sent to anyone with whom he has been having an argument on the subject. If our friends will use the stubs in the books and keep a record of those to whom they order the paper sent they will be able to follow the matter up and probably make converts. The price of the books is as follows:

Five subscriptions	\$1 00
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THE STANDARD,

No. 12 Union square, New York city.

PLENTY AND HUNGER.

New York Press.

A man who is unfortunate enough to live in a furnished room, or a suite of rooms for that matter, and has to eat in restaurants, finds after a test of a couple of years, or perhaps less, that the greatest trial he has is to scan the bill of fare and pick out what he wants and then wait until it is prepared.

Between starvation and despair poor creatures often find themselves. They don't want to starve; they shudder at the very thought of crime; they are unfamiliar with the wicked ways that are open to them; they have tested the charity and humanity of their kind and find them wanting.

YES, COUNT ON THEM.

Memphis Commercial.

The single tax men are all pronounced free traders and are, of course, tariff reformers, and may, therefore, be counted upon to work for the election of democrats to congress this fall wherever they have the opportunity.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

W. J. Reese of Kansas City, Mo., has inaugurated a new idea in free trade and single tax propaganda work. He has had fifty stereopticon pictures made in which he illustrates the results of our protective tariff and land monopoly on the workers of the country. He travels from place to place exhibiting the pictures and delivering lectures on them.

THE STANDARD readers will no doubt remember the case of the three hundred whales that were driven ashore in the north of Scotland and killed, and the claim made by the landlord on whose land they were driven that he was entitled to one-third of their value. The case was taken to the courts, and has, after long consideration, been finally decided in favor of the men who drove the whales ashore. In giving his opinion, the judge intimated that though the landlord's claim was justified by precedent, it was based neither upon principle nor upon justice, and it was time for a new rule. We progress.

"Want and Wealth," by Edward J. Shriver, published among their "Questions of the Day" by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, is a generally sensible and tersely put discussion of some of the economic dangers of the day which it would be well for all inquirers to read. Those portions of it which are critical of our present absurd tariff laws are especially vigorous and outspoken. To one who correlates commerce with other human things, absolute freedom seems to be the only logical conclusion to reach. But while mankind is divided into nations the closeness with which any one nation can approximate the ideal must depend considerably on what other nations are willing to do. Probably absolute freedom can be reached only by the common consensus of all. But the tariff advocate is a direct supporter of tyranny, of oppression, and the wonder is that in this country the very last people to see that he is a despot are the very people who have been his most abject slaves—the agricultural classes. Mr. Shriver sees it and speaks very plainly. He advocates "the single tax," too—that is, on land alone, not on personal property or "improvements," so-called, on land—and it is a singular—and hopeful—fact that the more one studies the matter the more favorably will he look on the proposition. Mr. Shriver professes to derive his inspiration from Henry George, but the single tax is not Georgeism at all except by adoption. However, the little brochure is worth reading for its own sake.—(Chicago Times, August 23, 1890.)

Mr. Shriver's little book deserves all the good words spoken of it, and we shall as soon as possible review it in THE STANDARD. Meanwhile it is most amusing to learn, by way of Chicago, that "the single tax is not Georgeism at all except by adoption." The Times reviewer has not accepted the advice Mr. Shriver offers his readers to read "Progress and Poverty." Let him read chapter II, book VIII.

The September number of the Woman's Record, St. Paul, Minn., contains a criticism of woman's position in "Looking Backward" by Mrs. Frances M. Milne, with a reply by Mrs. Frances E. Russell. In the household department is an improvement on Atkinson for the use of "bone soup" in settling the labor question. This paper invites discussion by earnest women of all questions that concern woman's welfare.

Professor Hamlin Garland will issue "Under the Wheel" in a neat paper cover very soon. It will make a book of about fifty large pages, and will be sold at twenty-five cents per copy, possibly cheaper, for the author desires it rather to be widely read than to be a paying production. He has other plays, with reform tendencies, in preparation.

There will be a special Labor day service at St. George's church, Stuyvesant square, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Labor organizations have been invited to attend in a body, or to send delegations. Bishop Huntington will preside and give the benediction. The sermon will be preached by Rev. F. W. Tomkins of Christ church, Hartford, well known as a friend of the working-man and an eloquent speaker. A large number of the clergy from the city and vicinity will be present.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

HIS SPLENDID CAREER AND RECORD—H. F. RING TELLS WHO JAMES S. HOGG IS AND WHAT HE WILL DO.

HOUSTON, Tex.—I have just returned from the state democratic convention at San Antonio, which nominated James S. Hogg for governor. I was one of the delegates from this country. The canvass within the democratic party of Texas, which closed at San Antonio on the 13th instant in the nomination of Mr. Hogg, was the hottest and most important of any held since the days of General Sam Houston before the war. Mr. Hogg is a young man barely forty years old, of commanding physical presence, great moral courage and first class intellectual endowments. His manners are cordial, plain and unassuming, and he possesses in a high degree personal magnetism, that most essential quality of a politician. It was my fortune to almost begin the practice of law in his office as his partner, and for a year or more I boarded in his family. I know him well, and have always predicted for him the highest success as a politician in the best sense of the word. He is heart and soul of the people and for the people, and when the proper time arrives I have no doubt but that we shall find in him one of our strongest champions in support of the doctrine of the inalienable right of the people to access to the soil on equal terms, a doctrine which it is already our high privilege to understand and advocate.

Mr. Hogg was elected attorney-general of this state four years ago. At that time the railway corporations held our laws and constitutional provisions relative to consolidation between competing lines and relative to the watering of stocks and bonds, the keeping of general offices within the limits of the state, and other salutary requirements in absolute contempt and defiance. Mr. Hogg, as soon as installed in office, instituted a series of suits against the railway companies for the purpose of compelling them to simply comply with the provisions of the law and constitution under which and subject to which they had obtained their charters, had exercised their powers of public domain and had been built and equipped. His suits were almost uniformly successful, he being in most instances sustained by the supreme court of the state.

In enforcing the provisions of our constitution and statutes in regard to monopolies, trusts and combinations, he not only broke up the state railway pool or traffic association, as they called it, and completely destroyed it, but he also broke up and destroyed an insurance combine which, up to that time, had fixed the rates of insurance all over the state. He attacked the great cattle kings who had long been in the habit of inclosing and using public lands without payment of rent to the state in violation of law, and in this connection he came within a few votes in the state senate of impeaching one of the frontier judges for his outrageous rulings in their behalf. His fight against the cattle men was also successful and resulted in a saving to the state school fund of tens of thousands of dollars annually. He not only attacked the railway corporations, but his vigorous denunciation of the custom of sheriffs collecting exorbitant and unearned fees from the state, through the good nature of district judges who would approve their accounts without proper investigation, caused him to incur the violent ill will of almost every sheriff in the state, and he was vigorously and roundly denounced by them in their conventions. He lent his personal assistance on one occasion also, in San Antonio, to the authorities there in their attempt to enforce the Sunday law, greatly to the indignation of the saloon interests from one end of the state to the other.

In all his proceedings he was actuated, in my opinion, from my intimate knowledge of his character, by a sincere desire to enforce the law in the interest of the common people against powerful and anarchistic corporations and individuals, who had hitherto felt themselves strong enough to defy it. As justice of the peace, county attorney and afterward district attorney, and then attorney-general, Mr. Hogg had demonstrated himself before the public to be what I had always known him to be, "a fighter from the mountains," with a heart in full sympathy with the plain people. Of course he made, in my opinion, some mistakes. He was denounced as a demagogue and agitator, as one posing for the governorship, and he was in fact forced for self-vindication into the gubernatorial race by denunciation, misrepresentation and abuse. He was opposed and misrepresented by every morning daily paper in the state, with the one notable exception of the Fort Worth Gazette, and a majority of the country papers took their cues on the same side from morning dailies. Three-fourths of the

hitherto leaders of the democratic party also opposed him, and were most bitter and venomous in their opposition. In this city it has hardly been deemed respectable to advocate his cause, opposition to him and his methods being considered the proper thing to do from a fashionable society and business standpoint, and such has been the case generally all over the state. It was from the first a fight between the plain people on one side and the corporations, aristocrats and saviors of society and dukes on the other side.

Mr. Hogg commenced his canvass early in the year, speaking all over the state, and everywhere capturing the masses who flocked to hear him in immense crowds. He has little of the orator, in an oratorical sense, but for effective stump speaking, so far as power and thought are concerned and ability to hold an audience from beginning to end, he has no superior in this state. He spoke here in Houston some three months ago, and we could hardly find a man of prominence in the city who was willing to introduce him, or even to sit upon the platform while he delivered his address; but he nevertheless touched the popular, if not the fashionable, chord. The issue of his canvass was the regulation and control of railways through a commission to be provided for by a constitutional amendment authorizing its creation. The opposition held a conference at Dallas early in the campaign, and selected as its standard bearer Judge Gustave Cook of this (Harris) county. Judge Cook is a man who, some years since, made himself notorious in Texas during the excitement occasioned by a strike among railroad employees by writing a letter for publication, in which he denounced T. V. Powderly as a liar "because he was a coward and a coward because he was a liar." He also canvassed the state, and occasionally met Mr. Hogg in joint debate. About the 1st of June the counties began holding primaries and conventions, and one after another they instructed for Hogg. At first it was claimed by the opposition that Mr. Hogg's friends were simply rushing a few counties in which he had great strength to the front, but presently the volume of instructed counties became so strong that despair took the place of uneasiness in the ranks of the Cook faction. In this county, it being the home of Judge Cook, we had the hottest fight of all. A great corruption fund is believed to have been raised by the railroad companies and Judge Cook's friends. We canvassed the city thoroughly, making speeches for Hogg night after night, and the farmers in the country discussed him at their alliance meetings. We carried the primaries by a popular vote of nearly two to one in his favor, and our county democratic convention instructed for him and the commission amendment. Some time after this Judge Cook withdrew from the race, and in his letter of withdrawal he practically washes his hands of the democratic party in this state, charging that it has been captured by the Knights of Labor and Farmers' alliance.

In the state convention at San Antonio Mr. Hogg was nominated by a vote of 823, while his opponent, the Hon. T. B. Wheeler, on whose shoulders Judge Cook's mantle had fallen, received but 18 votes. At this convention I had the honor of being selected by the delegates from my senatorial district as their representative upon the committee on platform and resolutions. The platform adopted declares in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and free coinage of silver. It denounces the "recent decisions of the supreme court of the United States" trenching upon the powers reserved to the states and not conferred upon the federal government by the constitution of the United States; it declares against the Blair bill, against national banks and against the loaning of money by the government on United States bonds, lands or other property or produce, thus striking at the sub-treasury scheme. The platform pronounces in favor of the regulation of railroads through a commission, and it also (unfortunately) denounces government ownership of telegraph lines and railroads, and is silent on the Australian ballot system. The plank pronouncing against the ownership of railroads and telegraph lines by the government was injected into the platform by the sub-committee after all the other provisions and almost the wording of the same had been agreed on by the entire committee, the sub-committee having been appointed merely for the purpose of arranging in proper form what had been agreed upon. When the sub-committee came in ex-Senator Cooper moved to strike out that portion of the platform referring to the ownership of railroads and telegraph lines on the ground that it was not an issue before the people, and had not been discussed sufficiently to authorize the democratic party in pronounce-

ing either in its favor or against it. It is needless to say that I supported Mr. Cooper's position to the best of my ability, and quite an exciting discussion occurred in reference to this plank. It was contended by those opposed to us on this point, greatly to my satisfaction, that it should go in because the Farmers' alliance meetings all through the state were beginning to pronounce in favor of government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, while the Knights of Labor organizations had already committed themselves to it, and that it was the duty of the democratic party to nip this heresy in the bud as well as that of the sub-treasury scheme.

The most stormy scene as well as the most exciting debate of the committee occurred at this stage over Mr. Cooper's motion to strike out. The motion was lost, however, by a vote, I should say, of about 8 to 23, although the roll was not called. Ex-Senator Cooper also introduced a resolution before the committee declaring in favor of the Australian ballot system, limited in its application at first to cities of ten thousand inhabitants and upward. This resolution was opposed by Judge Sawnie Robertson, one of the most influential members of the committee, on the ground that he did not deem it expedient to mention ballot reform in our platform while the force bill was pending in congress. The committee finally declined to insert this plank, although most of its members were really in favor of the measure. Mr. Cooper and I as friends of the Australian ballot system concluded it best not to submit a minority report upon this point, as it would tend to render it more difficult to pass the bill at the coming session of the legislature, should the convention decline to adopt our report.

Dr. Randall of El Paso, however, the only Cock and anti-commission man on the committee, without consulting any of us who had expressed ourselves in debate in favor of the Australian ballot, submitted a minority report pronouncing against that portion of the platform indorsing the commission amendment to the constitution, and also pronouncing in favor of the Australian ballot system. His minority report, embracing both of these provisions, was submitted to the convention, and of course voted down by an overwhelming majority. Dr. Randall's palpable purpose, however, was in this way to throw discredit upon the commission and Hogg men by making them vote against a minority report, one clause of which was favorable to the Australian ballot system. Had Dr. Randall desired really to forward the Australian ballot he would have submitted a separate minority report in its favor, and he could have induced at least a third and probably more members of the committee to join him in it.

An immense and enthusiastic audience greeted Mr. Hogg when he was brought upon the stand to accept his nomination, and he is undoubtedly to-day the most popular man in the state of Texas and its strongest man politically. From conversation with Mr. Hogg I found that he clearly recognized in this great movement in his favor something more significant than a disposition to regulate and control railway companies. He recognizes in it as clearly as I do, that it is but the first step of an effort on the part of the people to remedy existing evils by political methods, that it is an evidence of deep rooted discontent among the masses which will not be satisfied with any half way measures. In this movement the people have shaken off three-fourths of their old political leaders, one of the most prominent among which is the Hon. George Clark of Waco, a railroad attorney and ex-judge of the supreme court. After our fight in the committee room over the railroad and telegraph ownership plank, I told a group of committee men that within a few years three-fourths of the members of that committee, should they fail to keep up with the procession, would find themselves relegated by the democracy of Texas to the same corner in the party in which George Clark and his crowd were now skulking, and this is my prophesy in all sincerity and belief. How most effectively to turn the attention of the discontented democratic masses to our own and the true remedy is the problem now presented to the single tax men of Texas.

H. F. RING.

HE BARS OUT ROYALTIES.

Extract from Congressional Record, Aug. 5, 1890.

Senator McPherson—The senator from Rhode Island, I believe, last evening, in some observations he made upon the floor, insisted upon protection even to the royalty which the owner of the mine charges upon the miner. He certainly spoke of the protection which ought to be accorded to transportation, as he said that was a part of the labor cost.

Mr. Aldrich—The last part of the senator's statement I accept, but not the first.

A QUESTION THAT MUST BE STUDIED.

A REMARKABLE ADDRESS BY THE STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER OF MISSOURI BEFORE THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Mr. Lee Meriwether, state labor commissioner of Missouri and author of "The Tramp Abroad" and the "Tramp at Home," delivered the annual address this summer before the School of mines and metallurgy at Rolla, Mo. He closed his address by the following clear and forcible exposition of the single tax idea:

Last month 400 of the leading citizens of St. Louis assembled to commemorate the completion of the new bridge across the Mississippi. Those graceful spans of wood and iron and steel that reach across the mighty Father of Waters, connecting two great and sovereign states, afford striking evidence of the triumph of mind over matter: it is fitting that the event should be celebrated as another mile stone in the march of human progress.

At that banquet Senator Sam Major responded to the toast, "Missouri." The senator began his eloquent remarks with the verse:

To the west, to the west, to the land of the free,
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea;
Where a man is a man if he is willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil.

To the downtrodden and oppressed of the world of every creed and clime the eloquent senator cried: "Come, come, you children of our forty-three sisters of a common heritage, and aid in the development and enjoy with us the possession of this heaven blessed state. Her mountains of iron, symbolical of power and strength, say come; her inexhaustible fields of coal say come and keep warm your hearths and homes; her oceans of land say come and cast your anchor upon a sure and certain footing; her broad, rich prairies say come and feed your flocks and herds upon native grasses, unequaled in their nourishing properties; her wide expanse of agricultural land, ready to yield to the husbandman's touch a rich and bounteous harvest, bids you welcome; her mighty rivers that could swallow up the rivers of the old world, famous in song and story—the classic Rhine, the dark Danube, the snow-swelled Neva, the yellow Tiber, Seine and Thames—flow on forever, no more disturbed than by a western dew, say come and they will furnish you cheap transportation to the markets of the world; her grand forests, embracing almost every species of timber, say come and build among us a home for the wife and little ones; her thousands of miles of well equipped railways say come and share the benefits of civilization that follow in their tread; her pure and invigorating air, fresh each morning from its mountain home; her clear and sparkling waters, her salubrious climate, all say come and enjoy that health with which providence blesses all who make their home in Missouri. With all these advantages we open wide our gates and say come, ye sons and daughters of fallen man, come from every country, come from every clime, and our Missouri shall be your Missouri, and together we will join hands to make her what nature destined she should be, the brightest star that glitters in the firmament of states."

Permit me to say that I agree with every word uttered by the eloquent senator regarding the grandeur and glory of our state. Missouri is indeed heaven blessed. In this great state of ours, in the bowels of her soil, nature has stored mines of wealth, as Senator Major so eloquently says, vast enough to support an empire. Yet I will ask you if it is not true that to-day, with only three million people, many of Missouri's sons and daughters live in the hardest poverty, never even daring to hope for a home of their own? Within the borders of our grand old state lie buried in the earth the stored up sunbeams of eons upon eons of years—stored heat enough to warm the world, yet right here in Missouri, where the bowels of the earth teem with richest deposits of coal, thousands of human beings shiver by empty hearthstones, if, indeed, they have any hearthstones to shiver by; and you, graduates of Rolla, armed though you be with a knowledge of the physical sciences, may nevertheless seek long and vainly for an opportunity to convert it into the means of supplying the physical and mental necessities of your being.

More than a century ago Thomas Carlyle declared that, "The dearest aspect civic society can exhibit is when honorable, honor loving, conscientious diligence cannot by the utmost efforts of toil obtain the necessities of life; or when the workingman seeks and fails to find work and must stand with folded arms lamenting his forced idleness through which himself and family are driven to starvation."

Is this applicable to America, to Missouri? When you leave this school, my friends, keep your eyes open and you, yourselves, will see that sad aspect of decay. God grant that not one of you may ever seek work and fail to find it, that not one of the bright and happy faces I see before me may ever know the misery of standing with folded arms unable to get work, while the wolf looks in at the door and glowers at your loved ones;

Perhaps it is unwise on this occasion to refer to gloomy things. Perhaps it would be more pleasant if I only showed you the flowers of life and hid its thorns, but the student of labor sees few of the flowers and many of the thorns; a man must speak of what most fills the heart. I know I am departing from a time honored custom. For a hundred years orators have expatiated on the glories and grandeur of this country, on the exceptional happiness of its people, but I must leave that to others. The wide spread unrest in the hearts of the people as manifested by numerous strikes all over the world, not only in the king ridden countries of Europe, but here in America, is evidence of a widespread dissatisfaction, a widespread feeling that something is wrong which should be righted. Shall you, the coming men of the future, shut your eyes to this dissatisfaction or refuse to consider its cause and seek its remedy?

Never in the history of the world was competition as keen as now. Machinery does not need food and clothes, but the millions do. The schoolmaster has been abroad during the last fifty years—labor has learned to read, to think, and labor is dissatisfied; fully as dissatisfied as were the French people under the Bourbons before they guillotined the Bourbon king.

I call your attention to these questions because I believe upon their solution depends mankind's further progress and prosperity. When you leave these halls and begin the battle of life you will soon be in the thick of the fight. Equip yourselves for it. Were each of you my brother by birth instead of my brother by the common tie of humanity, I would say to you, as I now say, "Study these social problems; they are of the most serious import. Equip yourselves for the battle that lies before you."

Within the past few years a class of thinkers have sprung to the front who believe they have solved the great problems of right and wrong, have discovered the very bottom rock which underlies the poverty of the people, who believe by digging this bottom rock up poverty will be abolished, class distinction wiped out and justice complete and pure forever established—these are the Henry George men. When you leave this hall and strike out for yourselves you will hear of these George men on all sides. They are as full of zeal as were the first disciples of Christ. Have you paid any attention to this new philosophy which promises so much? Do not understand me as preaching this new doctrine. I only call your attention to it because you will be forced sooner or later to oppose or adopt its principles; you must study them perforce. Its teachers are too persistent, too determined, too full of the fire and fervor of faith to let it die or down. Briefly, it is this:

The Georgites assert that the production of wealth depends entirely upon the application of labor upon land; that the only thing that can prevent labor from producing wealth is the preventing its application to land. The George men point to that strange, that dangerous anomaly afforded by existing conditions; here is a man of both brawn and brain, willing, nay, anxious to work, and here is nature's storehouse, the key of which is work; yet so rusty, so out of gear, is the lock that, struggle as it may, labor often fails to turn the bolt—nay, often is the very keyhole closed and the laborer debarred from even attempting to unlock the doors that shut him out from the bounties of nature. Nature's storehouse is filled almost to overflowing with things that all men want; to this storehouse labor should be an open sesame. Yet, though we have the key, many of us are still unable to open the door. So often and to such an extent is nature's storehouse shut off from labor that the giver of work is considered a benefactor and work itself a boon, a rare and precious gift, to be conferred only upon favored individuals.

In the opinion of the Henry George men, this idea of work being a blessing is one of the gravest problems with which society is confronted. In the past five years we have seen the people of New York shut their convicts up and support them in idleness rather than confer upon them that great boon—work. And the same idea is rapidly driving us in the same direction. The day may not be far distant when, as was suggested by the mayor of the chief city of our state, the 1,900 felons at Jefferson City will be set to swinging dumb bells and Indian clubs, while honest men will be allowed, as a great favor, to work and support not only themselves but the rogues as well.

People seem to imagine not only that work is a blessing but that it is a limited blessing; that there is just so much of it, hardly enough to go around; that only the first comers will be able to get any, while the others will be left out in the cold. Under present conditions there is much truth in this; and under present conditions suffering workingmen cry out against convict labor—this from the painful fact that the amount of work is limited; that thousands suffer for the want of work. What is the underlying cause of this evil? Why is it that work is considered a blessing? Perhaps some of you think it is a blessing; I did once, but an incident in my boyhood cured me of the idea: One hot July day my brother, some years older than I, said: "Lee, if you will go out to the orchard and get a handful of cherries, I'll give you half of them." Out into the

orchard I trudged, and while by brother reclined in a hammock in the shade, I worked and sweated in the sun gathering those cherries; when my hat was filled I took them to my brother. He selected the best and largest half, patted me on the head and said: "You are a smart boy—you can have the rest for yourself!"

History repeats itself, and men are but children of larger growth—and many workmen to-day play the same role I played that hot July day; they toil and delve in the production of wealth; then meekly hand that wealth over to another who had no share in its production and feel deeply grateful if permitted to retain a small share of what they themselves have produced. All that labor asks is a social system, wise enough and just enough to make it possible for each and every man to keep for his own use the wealth he himself creates. As yet we are certainly far from that system. On every side we see men enjoying wealth they have not created, and on every side we see men deprived of the enjoyment of wealth that they have created. How can that wrong be righted? That is the problem for you, the coming men of the future, to solve.

But is work a blessing? A tramp stopped a gentleman in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, and begged him for work.

"Work?" said the gentleman, "is that all you want?"

"Yes," said the tramp. "I am badly in need of work; only give me a little and I will bless you as a benefactor."

"A little? All you want," replied the gentleman; "just wheel some of that sand lying on the beach up to the city and I will give you half the sand you wheel."

That was an object lesson; it is safe to say that not many barrowfuls of sand did the tramp haul before the fact dawned upon him that not half but all the sand was his. Just as one trip in the hot sun made me aware that all the cherries were mine; that my brother had no right to a half, or a quarter, or to any part, unless he got up and worked himself to produce them.

The followers of Henry George claim that the bottom of the whole difficulty lies in our present system, which often divorces labor from land, and labor's consequent inability to produce wealth. They say that even when labor is permitted to apply itself to land for the production of wealth, the lion's share of that wealth is kept, not by the labor which produced it, but, in nine cases out of ten, by some one who had absolutely no part in its production.

To illustrate: A year ago a friend of mine purchased a lot in St. Louis for \$1,000 and built a handsome cottage. Having saved a little money I thought it would be nice to buy a lot adjoining my friend's. I went to the owner and said:

"Here is a thousand dollars. I want to buy a lot next to the lot you sold my friend a few months ago."

"Oh, you do?" said the owner. "Well, my price is now \$1,500. A thousand won't buy it."

"Why not?" said I. "It is exactly the same sized lot you sold my friend for \$1,000."

"Yes," replied the landlord, "but your friend has built a nice house on his lot; the people across the way have built nice houses on their lots and the street is altogether more desirable to live on than it was six months ago."

"That is all very true," said I, "but according to your own statement you have not done anything. My friend and the people across the way have built houses and improved the street, but you did not help. You have done nothing but sit with folded arms while they added to the beauty and desirability of the street. Why should you be entitled to demand an extra \$500 when you have not created that extra value; when it was created by my friend and the people across the way?"

Of course the landlord got his \$500 extra and let his other lot lay over a year for still further increased value. The George men, or the single tax men, as they call themselves, look on this as robbery of the people who created that wealth. They want land taxed to its full value so that no man can hold it for speculation.

When in San Francisco two years ago a practical illustration of the force and importance of the phrase "unearned increment" was called to my attention. The city of San Francisco owns to-day, unless it has been very recently sold, a piece of ground on Market street valued at between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a foot. Thirty years ago, when San Francisco was but a village, that lot was not worth \$30 a foot; at that time San Francisco rented her lot for a mere trifle—say for the first year only \$50. The population was small; the man who kept a store on that lot did not expect the sales made by city merchants and \$50 was a fair and reasonable rent; but with the years came more and more population. In 1870 the merchant on that Market street lot had a surrounding population of more than 100,000 people from whom he could draw trade. His profits were largely increased by reason of those neighboring 100,000 persons and the city of San Francisco raised the rent. To-day that population is 250,000 instead of the 100,000 of 1870 and the 50,000 of 1860; and San Francisco charges to-day \$20,000 a year rent where once she charged but \$200.

Let us look at this a moment; it is the pres-

ence of the quarter of a million people settled around the shores of the Golden Gate which makes that Market street lot worth \$20,000 a year. Remove that quarter of a million people and the lot will not be worth twenty cents a year. The George men argue that the increased value of that lot was not the result of any one man's action, but was the result of society at large, and that therefore society at large should receive the benefit of the increased value which it has produced. In the case of the Market street lot ethical justice is done because the \$20,000 yearly rent goes to the quarter of a million people who have made the lot worth that sum. But had that piece of earth been owned by an individual instead of by the city, that one individual would have claimed and enjoyed the riches he had no part in producing; and the citizens of San Francisco would have been defrauded of the enjoyment of the wealth which they, the citizens of San Francisco, had created.

Side by side with that lot owned by San Francisco city is another lot which thirty years ago was worth only \$50 a foot, but which is now valued at \$2,000 or \$3,000 a foot. This lot belongs to a private individual; this man does not claim that he did anything to increase the value of this piece of ground. In fact, he bought it through an agent as a speculation and has never even been in the state of California. The same population which increased the value of San Francisco's lot increased the value of this absentee's lot; yet in this case all that increased value goes, not to the society to which it properly belongs, but to the foreigner who lives in Europe on the rental he draws from the San Francisco people. Is this right? This is one of the great questions the young men of to-day will be forced to study and decide. The land problem is now before the people. This age must settle it. It can be no longer ignored or evaded.

In the old world the evil effects of the present system of land ownership are more oppressive than in America, simply because here we have a wider acreage and less dense population. The duke of Westminster is descended from a man who many years ago had a cow pasture where now stands an important part of the city of London. The present duke of Westminster has never done a day's work in his life, nor were his ancestors before him given to such vulgar pursuits as are necessary to the production of wealth. Nevertheless the duke of Westminster commands more wealth than ten thousand men whose whole lives from their cradle to their graves are spent in unceasing rounds of drudgery. Thousands of workmen in London are compelled by the present system of land ownership to pay the duke of Westminster rent for the use of land the value of which is due, not to the present or to any former duke of Westminster, but to the very people who pay him for its use. Is this just? Is it wise? Does this system exist in America? And if so, shall it continue to exist or shall there be a change? These are the questions for the young men of to-day to ponder on and solve. In every city, every village, every state in this broad Union, land speculation is a trade, land grabbing a profession. Are or are not the great masses of the people held down to poverty and hardship by this trade in land? Are or are not the great body of the people prevented by this land grabbing spirit from possessing a home? Think of it. Home, the sweetest name on earth save that of mother; and home is sweet because it holds the mother. Is it not the natural, the God given right of every human on earth, to have a home? The best, the noblest work for the lover of humanity, the philanthropist of this age, to enter upon is to promote any plan which will prevent individual ownership of immense bodies of land and give homes to every family on earth.

This, in brief, is the George or single tax land theory.

As long as education consisted in training young men into a state of elegant imbecility; as long as our colleges and high schools made warfare against common sense, as Emerson said they did forty years ago, society endured its ills nor sought a remedy. But, thanks to the enlightenment of the age, this warfare against common sense is dying out. The question of a practical versus a professional education is virtually decided in favor of the practical. In displacing Grecian mythology and Latin poetry with manual training schools, with the physical sciences, with political economy, society has taken a great step toward solving the problems which, if left unsolved, will sooner or later shake the very centers of civilization.

BY ANY NAME 'TWILL SMELL AS SWEET.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.).

Boiled down "reciprocity" means tariff reform, nothing more, nothing less. The people demand the true essence of the latter, and will have it. High tariff advocates may prefer to take it sugar coated under the name of reciprocity.

ALAS, POOR DANA!
New York World.

There are no protection democrats, as that term was once used, in either house of congress, but the most perfect accord in the democratic ranks on the subject of a reduction of taxation.

THE CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS NEARLY COMPLETED FOR THE GATHERING.

A LIST OF DELEGATES SO FAR AS HEARD FROM—BROKAW OF DAKOTA ADDED TO THE NUMBER—EVERY INDICATION OF A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE.

Every mail brings to the enrolment committee new evidence that the national single tax conference will be a great success.

The conference will meet in the large hall of Cooper union on Monday, September 1, at 2 p. m., and will hold day sessions all day Tuesday and on Wednesday if necessary. On Monday evening a public reception will be given to Henry George, and on Tuesday evening there will be a mass meeting to be addressed by the prominent speakers at the conference. Among the well known workers who will attend the conference is W. E. Brokaw of South Dakota. Considerable information concerning the conference will be found among our regular single tax news.

Notices of election of delegates are still coming in. Up to Tuesday afternoon of this week the attendance of delegates was announced as follows:

Outside the state of New York	265
New York state, outside of New York and Brooklyn	53
New York city and Brooklyn	83

Total 401

There will, of course, be additions to these, and we see no occasion to revise last week's estimates.

THE ROLL OF DELEGATES.

COMPLETE LIST OF DELEGATES SO FAR AS HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

ARKANSAS.
Fordyce—Wm. McLaurian.
ALABAMA.
Mobile—E. Q. Norton.
CALIFORNIA.
San Francisco—S. T. society, Judge James J. G. Maguire, Joseph Leggett, John A. Maynard, H. L. Place.
COLORADO.
Denver—Colorado state S. T. association, G. Frank Otis, Oscar J. Frost.
Denver—Single tax association, George Champion, John N. Lloyd.
Grand Junction—Single tax club, Jas. W. Bucklin.

CONNECTICUT.
Danbury—S. T. club, ten (names not received).
New Haven—Tax reform club, six (names not received).
Sharon—Single tax committee, J. J. Ryan, A. J. Bostwick, Lawrence Dunham, George St. J. Leavens.
Thomaston—W. G. Spencer.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Washington—Single tax league, William Geddes, M. D., Charles F. Adams, C. B. Hemingway and others.

GEORGIA.
Augusta—Single tax club, George Hains, Henry B. King.
Atlanta—S. T. club No. 1, J. M. Beath.
ILLINOIS.
Chicago—Single tax club, No. 1, W. W. Bailey, J. T. Ripley, Ernest J. Foord, F. S. Billings, E. O. Brown and others.
Galloway—Geo. J. Gunther.
INDIANA.
Indianapolis—Indiana state league, Henry Rawie, Jas. A. Donnelly.
Richmond—Single tax club, C. A. Kersey, M. D.
Evansville—Single tax association, M. J. Bray, jr.
Greensburg—Wm. O. Foley.
Vincennes—Samuel W. Williams.

IOWA.
Burlington—Single tax club, Frank S. Churchill, A. O. Pitcher, M. D.
KENTUCKY.
Louisville—S. H. Edgar.
LOUISIANA.
New Orleans—Louisiana S. T. club, John S. Walters, James Middleton, Fred Huhner.
MAINE.
Auburn—Single tax club, five (names not received).
Lewiston—S. T. committee, Joseph Walsh, Ambrose Walton.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore—S. T. league of Maryland, Rev. R. Whittingham, W. J. Ogden, George N. Numsen, D. Meredith Reese, John Salmon, David Wasserzug, John W. Jones, Jesse Keen, Henry R. Hall, Isaac A. Miller, A. M. Sommers, W. N. Hill, M. D.; R. M. Chambers, J. W. Hazel, W. D. Williams, J. M. Rolph, E. B. Britton, M. D.; M. Kernan, J. W. Rye, O. G. Webb.
Baltimore—Single tax society, J. Hicks Wrightson, James T. Kelly, Jacob G. Schonfarber, Charles Watson, David Bachrach.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston—S. T. state central committee, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, L. Prang, E. M. Chamberlain and nine others.
Boston—Roxbury S. T. club, Jas. R. Car-

ret, W. E. Bell, E. Lucas, W. L. Crosman, H. C. Romaine, C. S. Milton, F. W. Mendum, Walter A. Verney.

Boston—Dorchester single tax league, E. H. Underhill and three others.
Malden—Single tax club, Edwin T. Clark.
Worcester—S. T. club, T. J. Hastings, H. L. Dunnell, E. K. Page, Philip J. Murphy, E. Ellenwood, M. D.; C. W. Estabrook, M. D.; W. T. Duvall, Rev. John Gregson, Jason Waters.
Lynn—Single tax league, W. W. Gray, Thomas E. Devitt, I. A. Trask, James B. Gage, J. W. Crocker, Charles M. Cottrell, Charles W. Reed, John McCarthy.
Neponset—Single tax league, one (name not received).
Southboro—S. W. Howes.
Springfield—H. C. Goodwill.

MICHIGAN.
Adrian—L. W. Hoch.
MINNESOTA.
Minneapolis—Single tax league, Rev. S. W. Sample, William Donaldson, Edward Russell, Alfred Sherlock, C. E. Haynes, J. A. Sawyer, C. J. Buell.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis—Single tax league, H. Martin Williams, H. H. Hoffman, John G. Hummel, B. C. Keeler.
St. Louis—Benton school of social science, Dr. Henry S. Chase, John Dutro, J. W. Chamberlain.
Kansas City—Single tax club, three (names not received).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Contoocook—Chas. Hardon.
NEW JERSEY.
Jersey City—Single tax club, ten (names not received).
Camden—Camden county single tax club, Lewis M. Randall, Wm. M. Callingham, Matt. J. Flynn, Aaron Hand, Wm. L. Ross, Jas. Dunn, jr., Clarence Sargent.
Vineland—Single tax and ballot reform club, three (names not received).
Paterson—M. H. Gary.
Rahway—John McKechnie.
Trenton—N. Snyder.
Bayonne—Single tax committee, William B. DuBois, Theodore E. Young.
S. Bloomfield—C. E. Gooding.
Morristown—J. Gros.
S. Orange—Single tax club, George R. Webb and four others.
Plainfield—J. L. Anderson, D. L. Thompson.
Newark—Single tax club, Herbert Boggs and four others (estimated).
Forest Hill—Single tax club, John H. Edelman, James Brown, H. C. Kirov, T. H. Potter, G. M. Veselius.
Janvier—S. T. & B. R. club, James Mackintosh.

NEW YORK.
New York—Manhattan single tax club, Henry George, J. H. Babcock, William Britigan, George Brunswick, James Beggs, William T. Croasdale, Holbrook Cushman, Daniel Cavanagh, Benjamin Dobbin, J. A. B. Dilworth, G. W. Everett, Henry George, jr., William E. Hicks, John J. Hopper, Charles P. Kelly, August Lewis, Walter Mendelson, M. D., William H. Mathews, Louis Morris, William McCabe, Thomas H. McGeech, J. Rome O'Neill, Louis F. Post, Gaston Protin, Richard Passmore, Edward J. Shriver, George Simon, A. J. Steers, J. H. Scully, William F. Sherlock, W. B. Scott, Lindley Vinton, Morris Van Veen, Alfred J. Wolf, William D. Williams, John F. Winter.
New Churchman's single tax league, Miss Alice Thacher, Miss A. Chapman, Miss Emma Smith, Messrs. Albert Smith, L. E. Wilmarth, A. J. Auchterlonie, Charles Maguire, John Filmer, George Waterson, S. C. Rogers, W. H. Hopping, E. B. Swinney.
Brooklyn—Single tax club, A. R. Calhoun, G. W. Thompson, J. Hickling, George White, W. P. Hicks, Peter Aitken, A. L. Sessions, Edward Ferguson, Robt. Baker, C. O'C. Hennessy.
Brooklyn—East Brooklyn single tax club, twenty-five (names not received).
Buffalo—Tax reform club, five (names not received).
Rochester—Single tax union, J. M. Campbell, R. Frank Smith, Walter Manning, Rev. Margaret E. Boerner.
Binghamton—John H. Blakeney.
Oswego—Pioneer single tax club, J. D. Foster, James Ryan, James C. Murray.
Troy—Single tax club, four (names not received).
Poughkeepsie—Single tax club, two (names not received).
Cohoes—Single tax committee, Barnard Marvin, J. S. Crane.
Flushing—Single tax club, four (names not received).
Ellenville—Single tax club, three (names not received).
Middletown—Four (names not received).
Ilion—John Rix.
Herkimer—George E. Bedell.
Northport—Single tax committee, one (name not received).
Grand View—Henry L. Hinton.
Jamestown—Single tax club, one (name not received).
West New Brighton—Richmond county single tax league, six (names not received).
Utica—Thomas Sweeney.
Yonkers—Jefferson single tax club, nine (names not received).
NORTH DAKOTA.
Ayr—T. R. league, one (name not given).
OHIO.
Cleveland—Central S. T. club, W. K. Field, L. E. Siemon, John Quinlan, Tom L. Johnson.

CINCINNATI.—S. T. club, C. S. Hacker and two others (estimated).
Youngstown—Single tax club, two (names not received).
Akron—Single tax club, S. G. Rogers.
Toledo—Single tax club No. 1, A. R. Wynn.
Kennedy—Thomas Hunt.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia—S. T. society, A. H. Stephenson, Henry J. Woodhouse, Louis Klein, I. L. Shoemaker, Geo. E. Chase, Dwight M. Lowrey, Sam'l E. Clarkson and fourteen others.
Johnstown—Henry George club, A. J. Moham, Richard Eyre.
Pittsburg—Single tax club, C. F. Perry, Mark Roberts, I. J. Quinn.
Bradford—Single tax club, three (names not received).
Reading—Single tax society, Charles S. Prizer, Charles F. Heller, Dr. Horace Schlemm, J. H. Moyer, Charles Corkhill, Rev. G. W. Kent, W. H. McKeeney.

RHODE ISLAND.
Providence—Single tax association of Rhode Island, David Harrower, George D. Liddell.
Pawtucket—Single tax association, John Reavy, Edgar Farnell.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Watertown—South Dakota single tax association, W. E. Brokaw.
TENNESSEE.
Memphis—Single tax association, Bolton Smith, R. G. Brown, J. S. Menken, M. H. McDowell, William Horgan.

TEXAS.
Houston—Texas state tax reform association, H. F. Ring.
Shiner—R. B. Hollingsworth.
Harrison—J. J. McCollum.

VIRGINIA.
Danville—T. J. Conroy.
Norfolk—E. H. Robertson.
WEST VIRGINIA.
Parkersburg—Single tax league, W. I. Boreman, William Curry, W. F. Thayer, W. E. Sugden.

CONTRIBUTIONS.
ONLY \$236.50 RECEIVED THUS FAR—MORE MONEY NEEDED.

Contributions toward expenses of the conference for the week ending August 26 are as follows:

P. Aitken, Rockland, Lake, N. Y.	\$10 00
T. J. Werner, Newark, N. J.	5 00
E. M. Allen, Norfolk, Va.	1 00
R. Passmore, New York city	4 00
S. Mendelson, New York city	5 00
Louis Lesaulnier, Red Bud, Ill.	1 00
M. V. Watros, Marshalltown, Iowa	1 00
E. Alvord, La Junta, Col.	5 00
New Churchman's single tax league, New York city	15 00
Miss. H. T. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
Jefferson S. T. club, Yonkers, N. Y.	10 00
Lester M. Clark, New York city	25 00
E. S. Doubleday, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
Holbrook Cushman, New York city	1 00
A. S. Campbell, Rochester, N. Y.	5 00
Dr. Henry S. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.	1 00
Martin Gay, W. New Brighton, S. I.	5 00
W. Wellstood, New York city	5 00
C. B. Fillebrown, Boston, Mass.	10 00
J. C. Miller, Stapleton, S. I.	2 00
C. A. Wagner, Grater's Ford, Pa.	1 50
H. G. Seaver, Flatbush, N. Y.	1 00
P. Merquelin, Jersey City, N. J.	1 00
A. H. Stephenson, Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
W. Farrell, Sheephead Bay, N. Y.	1 00
W. Lindsay, Jersey City, N. J.	1 00
S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles, Cal.	5 00
"A Friend," New York	2 00
Otto Blouck, Waterbury, Conn.	5 00
"Observer"	2 00

Contributions previously acknowledged 141 00
Total \$236 40

JUDGE MAGUIRE ON THE WAY.
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—I leave here for New York to-night. Mrs. Rice, Miss Williams and Messrs. Pleace, Maynard and O'Gorman of San Francisco will also attend conference.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

RAILWAY RATES.
CONCESSIONS MADE—TWO ASSOCIATIONS NOT HEARD FROM.

We last week announced that the Trunk line association and the Southern association had made a concession of the one and one-third single fare for the round trip. This week we have notice that the Central traffic association has joined in the concession. The roads embraced in the various associations making the concession are as follows:

Trunk Line Association:
Baltimore and Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling, and east thereof),
Baltimore and Potomac,
Bennington and Rutland, (1)
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg,
Camden and Atlantic,
Central of New Jersey,
Central Vermont, (1)
Chesapeake and Ohio (east of Charleston, W. Va.),
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,
Elmira, Cortland and Northern,
Fall Brook Coal Company,

Fitchburg, (1)
Grand Trunk, (1)
Lehigh Valley,
New York Central and Hudson River,
New York, Lake Erie and Western (east of Salamanca and Buffalo),
New York, Ontario and Western,
Northern Central,
Pennsylvania (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),
Philadelphia and Erie,
Philadelphia and Reading (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore,
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg (except on Phoenix line—stations between Syracuse and Oswego),
Shenandoah Valley,
Western New York and Pennsylvania,
West Jersey,
West Shore.

(1) Only for business originating at, or destined to, stations on the direct lines of those roads between Troy, N. Y., and Montreal, Can.

Southern passenger association, i. e., territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers—(Mr. Slaughter, passenger commissioner, Atlanta, Ga.):

Alabama Great Southern railroad, Atlantic Coast line, Atlanta and West Point railroad, Brunswick and Western railroad, Charleston and Savannah railway, Central railroad of Georgia, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, Georgia railroad, Georgia Pacific railway, Illinois Central railroad. (Lines south of the Ohio river)—Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railway, Louisville and Nashville railroad. (Lines south of the Ohio river)—Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway, Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, Mobile and Ohio railroad. (Lines south of the Ohio river)—Memphis and Charleston railroad, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, Norfolk and Western railroad, Pennsylvania railroad. (Lines south of Washington)—Port Royal and Augusta railway, Raleigh and Gaston railroad, Richmond and Alleghany railroad, Richmond and Danville railroad, Richmond, Fredericks and Potomac railroad, Rome railroad, Savannah, Florida and Western railway, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Shenandoah Valley railroad. (Lines south of Potomac river)—South Carolina railroad, Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, Western and Atlantic railroad, Western railway of Alabama.

Central traffic association, i. e., territory from Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west—(Mr. B. F. Knapp, secretary, Rookery building, Chicago, Ill.):

Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago line, Canadian Pacific railway. (West of Toronto)—Chautauqua Lake railway, Chesapeake and Ohio railway, Chicago and Atlantic railway, Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Chicago and West Michigan railway, Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls Short Line, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railway, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg railroad, Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railway, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago railway, Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw R.R., Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern railway, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway, Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad, Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway, Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore railroad, Cleveland and Canton railroad, Cleveland and Marietta railway, Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, Cleveland and Western railroad, Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railway, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railway, Columbus and Cincinnati Midland railroad, Columbus and Eastern railroad, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railway, Dayton and Union railroad, Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, Detroit and Cleveland steam navigation company, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway, Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad, Evansville and Terre Haute railroad, Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad, Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, Grand Trunk railway (west of Toronto), Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad, Indianapolis and St. Louis railway, Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, Indianapolis, Decatur and Western railway, Jacksonville Southeastern railway, Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, Kaaawa and Ohio railroad, Kentucky Central railway, Lake Erie and Western railroad, Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern railway, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, Litchfield, Carrollton and Western railroad, Louisville and Nashville railroad, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, Marietta, Columbus and Northern railroad, Michigan Central railroad, Midland railway, New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, Ohio and Mississippi railway, Ohio and Northwestern railroad, Ohio, Indiana and Western railway, Ohio River railroad, Ohio Southern railroad, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway, Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad,

Pittsburg and Western railroad, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway, Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago railway, Saginaw Valley and St. Louis railroad, Scioto Valley railway, Shenango and Allegheny Valley railroad, Toledo and Ohio Central railroad, Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railway, Toledo, Columbus and Southern railway, Toledo, Peoria and Western railway, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad, Valley railway, Vandalia line (T. H. & L. railroad), Wabash railway, Wabash Western railway, Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, Wheeling and Lake Erie railway.

The New England passenger committees, i. e., territory east of New York state and Lake Champlain—(Mr. N. E. Weeks, secretary, 67 Federal street, Boston, Mass.); and the Western passenger association, i. e., territory west of Chicago and St. Louis to the Missouri river and northwest to St. Paul—(Mr. J. F. Goddard, chairman, Rookery building, Chicago, Ill.), have not responded to the committee's request, and the delay seems to indicate that they do not propose making the concession.

Should these associations not make the concession, delegates from beyond the Missouri river can purchase tickets to St. Louis or Chicago, and from these cities to New York take advantage of the concession, while the Boston delegates can come below railway rates by the sound steamers.

The official instructions issued by the associations granting the concessions are as follows:

The concession applies to persons starting from said territory by any of the roads listed on the other side hereof. If the starting point is not located on one of those roads, or is a point on those roads where certificates and through tickets are not issued, tickets should be purchased to the most convenient point on any of the said lines, and thence, by direct routes only, through to place of meeting.

The concession is fare and a third, on committee's certificate. It is conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than fifty persons holding such certificates.

The going ticket must be purchased within three days before, or—for meetings continuing six or more days—two days after, the opening date of the meeting; otherwise no reduction in fare will be made on the return passage.

Each person availing of the concession will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in on one side by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. The agents at all stations of any importance keep the certificates in stock.

Present the certificate to the proper officer at the meeting, that the other side may be filled in.

Certificates are not transferable.

On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will return the person to starting point, by the line over which the going journey is made, at one-third the highest limited fare of such line. The return ticket shall in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination.

No refund of fare will be made on account of failure of any person to obtain a certificate.

Instruction to person indorsing certificates at the meeting.

Fill in the blank side of the certificate, and sign name, provided there is an attendance at the meeting of not less than fifty persons holding trunk line certificates. Should the Central traffic, Southern passenger, Western states passenger or New England association join in the concession, the certificates of either or all of the associations may be counted in the fifty. The certificate will then entitle its holder to the concession set forth in clause 8.

Delegates and others availing of the concession should present themselves at the offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

Delegates taking advantage of the concession must under no circumstances dispose of their return tickets to scalpers, as the enrolment committee will be required to redeem any of these tickets, found in the hands of scalpers, at their face value.

TAKING CARE OF DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The club house of the Manhattan single tax club, at No. 73 Lexington avenue, will be the headquarters for out of town delegates, and all who have not personally made arrangements for board before arriving are urged to report thereat once. No. 73 Lexington avenue is between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Lexington avenue runs parallel with Broadway, Third and Fourth avenues, and is four blocks east of Broadway at Twenty-fifth street, one block east of Fourth avenue, and one block west of Third avenue at the same point.

Delegates arriving by down town ferries can take Third avenue elevated road at city

hall and get off at Twenty-eighth street, four blocks from the club house. The fourth avenue surface cars will take them from city hall to Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, one block from the club house.

Delegates arriving at Grand Central station can take Third avenue elevated to Twenty-eighth street, or Fourth avenue surface cars to Twenty-sixth street. Those arriving by West shore route should cross at Forty-second street ferry and take Forty-second street cars to Fourth avenue, and Fourth avenue cars to Twenty-sixth street.

The enrolment committee reports that the following hotels will accommodate delegates at the following rates:

New York hotel, 721 Broadway, \$3 per day room and board.

Grand Central hotel, 667 Broadway, \$2.50 to \$3 per day (room and board).

Hotel St. George, Broadway and Twelfth street, \$2 per day (room and board).

Merritt's hotel, 39 East Twelfth street, \$1 per day (without board).

The hotels named are those most convenient to the meeting place of the conference. Accommodations elsewhere at ordinary rates can be secured by delegates arriving without previous notice.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE SINGLE TAX.

New York Christian

Henry George said recently to a New York Herald reporter:

"When the Salvation army shall begin to feel and to preach that God made the earth for men during their lives as well as heaven for them after their death; when religious enthusiasm shall be directed to social reform—then will the most potent of all revolutionary influences be aroused."

Mr. George also said he thought one of the most interesting things he had observed in his travels was the movement of the Salvation army in the field of social reform. A department has been established, under the charge of Commissioner Frank Smith (a single tax man, who was formerly commander of the army in the United States, and is known as a deep thinker and a fine orator), which is running six self-supporting lodging houses, supplying meals and endeavoring to find work for those needing it. And General Booth has framed an elaborate scheme on the same lines, into which the resources and energies of the army will shortly be thrown.

The author of "Progress and Poverty" further says:

"The energies of the Salvation army cannot be long directed to the work of fighting poverty and finding employment without the discovery that the fundamental cause of poverty and the seeming scarcity of work lies in the monopoly of the natural source of wealth and the material of all productive employment, and the realization of the fact that it is utterly impossible to abolish poverty and secure to all men the opportunity to labor and the fair reward of labor until equal rights in land are secured."

It appears, too, judging from Mr. George's account, that the Salvation army is slowly but surely discovering the truth, for, in appointing Commissioner Frank Smith to the charge of a work which has to deal largely with poverty and its causes, it is certain that he will advocate to some extent what he believes to be the remedy for the existing ills, i. e., the single tax. Smith, who is well known in New York city, is fearless and outspoken, and perhaps is helping General Booth to see that our Father made the earth for the use of all men and not for a few.

It seems as if the single tax movement and that wonderful organization founded by William Booth would shortly shake hands and march in one mighty squad toward the city not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, for it is taught in the scriptures that we must do unto our fellow man as we would that he should do unto us; that there is no higher religion than justice, and that God gave the earth to all men for their mutual use and advantage.

Thoughtful men and women are asking why God has not provided enough for all his children. Has not Mr. George suggested the answer to this question? Is it not true that civilized progress inevitably tends to unequal distribution of wealth and to the speculative segregation of natural opportunities from willing workers? In arranging a system of land tenure to secure to the improver the results of his labor, have we not forgotten the rights of the newly born and ignored the inevitable law which leaves the mere laborer always with a bare living—the least he will take and reproduce his kind?

Henry George is by nature a deeply religious man; he speaks of God always with the greatest reverence; but his faith was at one time shaken. Perhaps at that time he read the words, "Search and ye shall find," for he says:

"Only when I first realized the squalid misery of a great city, it appalled and tormented me, and would not let me rest for thinking of what caused it and how it could be cured. But out of this inquiry has come to me something I did not think to find, and a faith that was dead revives."

We unhesitatingly declare our belief in a land beyond this, where the good are rewarded and the unrighteous punished; "We believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth." If we would gain that heaven, we must love one another; and if we love one another, we shall be willing to share the good things that our Father has given us.

People may say what they please about these two men, but, different as their characters may be, their teachings are in the highest degree Christian—in accordance with the bible—and we welcome them to the great army of the Christian church.

GEORGE IN EPPING FOREST.

ENTERTAINED BY THE ENGLISH LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE.

THE STANDARD has told of the picnic given to Mr. George at Epping Forest, on August 9, by the English land restoration league, but no particulars. Through the kindness of Mr. Williams, treasurer of the Manhattan single tax club, who sent us a copy of the London Chronicle, we are enabled to lay before our readers a full report of what transpired. The report of the Chronicle is as follows:

Many friends and admirers of Mr. Henry George took the advantage of his brief stay in London to invite him to a picnic in Epping Forest on Saturday. The arrangements were carried out by the English land restoration league, through their secretary, Mr. Frederick Verrinder. Among those who met at Liverpool street to journey down to Chingford were Dr. Clark, M. P., Mr. William Saunders, L.C.C., the Rev. Stewart Headlam, Dr. Brodie, Mr. D'Arcy Reeve, Dr. Watt, Dr. Schmidt, Mr. Cooper of Norwich, Mr. Briggs of Lancashire, and others. There were also some American friends of Mr. George in the party, including the Hon. W. D. Williams, the secretary of the Manhattan single tax club. Mr. George was accompanied by Father Huntington, the son of the bishop of central New York, who has been Mr. George's companion during his trip and who has distinguished himself, not only by his advocacy of the single tax upon land, but by his noble work in the slums of New York. Dinner was served at the Forest hotel, Chingford, at 1 o'clock, Mr. W. Saunders presiding.

The chairman, in proposing "The Health of their guests, Mr. Henry George and Father Huntington," said their American friends had arrived at an opportune moment, as they were going to have a special session of parliament to take money out of their pockets and hand it over to the landlords in defiance of public opinion. Mr. Gladstone had realized the fact that his 1886 land bill was the most unpopular measure he had ever introduced, and he had abandoned that policy, but the landlords were striving to carry it forward in their own interest.

Mr. Henry George thanked them for the cordial manner in which they had received him and his friends. He had come directly from the other end of the world, from that great nationality that was growing up under the Southern Cross, and he felt more than ever the unity of the great race to which they belonged. These were not the same trees he had left there nor the same land, nor the same murky atmosphere, but there was the same breed of men, the same traditions, habits and thoughts which distinguished our race, and there were as true Englishmen living in the southern seas as ever drew breath here. England and her Australian colonies were not as mother and daughter, but as brothers, one of whom had stayed in the old home, and the other had gone, taking with him the family thoughts, hopes—aye, and vices too—into a new home, and what he had seen made him long for the coming of the time when the different branches of their one race should be consolidated with heart and soul into one great people, the greatest the world had ever seen. Everywhere he had been he had met with signs which had strengthened his hopes and given a brighter color to his faith, everywhere he had found a rooting and rapid growth of their ideas, which should make them full of courage and full of hope. Their ideas were coming into the sphere of practical politics. A very great work was going on in the United States, through the press, and in the meetings of the great political parties, as well as in their own meetings.

Those great organizations, the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' alliances, had adopted their programme, and given a quick and ready response to their teachings, and this was a singular evidence of the growth of their sentiments, for it was said that once they could get the American farmer to fall into line with them their work was half done. His companions would bear him witness that their ideas were in the air. In Australia he had found a country in some respects the most interesting in the world, and there he had everywhere found earnest men who had seen and held the truth for which they stood up, and he had left them busily engaged in spreading the light. Some colonies were greatly in advance in this matter, and the colony of South Australia led the world in the single tax policy. There they had a tax imposed on land values, irrespective of improvements, and they had shown the practicability of taxing land values. The tax imposed was only one halfpenny in the pound in the annual value, but the government were proposing to increase it upon a graduated scale to twopence in the pound. In Australia they had five independent, self-governing colonies, as distinct from each other as France is from Great Britain. They all had this general history. In the beginning the accustomed ideas prevailed. The land was parcelled out into big tracts, and large grants were made to squatters, who cultivated them by means of convict labor. Soon after came the gold discoveries, which caused a great democratic movement, and which broke up the monopoly of land and threw it open to selectors and cultivators.

And then came a growing idea that land was not private property like the productions of human labor, and so the leasehold system was introduced. But as time went on the utility of this, as of all other devices, was shown, and they were beginning to see that unless they could take away and give to the state, the owning value of land, what John Stuart Mill had called the unearned increment, it would still be taken up by land monopolists. Yet they were trying everything but the right thing; they had tried protection, and he must say that the free traders of Australia were no more free traders than the members of the Cobden club. Protection in Australia drew a great part of its strength from the democratic movement, it had swept Victoria, conquered South Australia, given Queensland a protectionist policy, and in New South Wales had only failed by one vote to get control of the government in the popular house. Since he had been in Australia preaching free trade on behalf of the rights of man, the restoration of protection in New South Wales had been acknowledged by its advocates as hopeless, while in Victoria there were the beginnings of a free trade party. It was very ridiculous when traveling in a country to come to a bridge the width of the room in which he was speaking, and to see the Lion and the Unicorn on both sides of it, and yet a customs officer to take toll at both ends. A good many landlords had gone over to the protectionist party, thus clearing the position of the free trade party, who were now advocating the taxation of the unimproved value of the land alone. A very important measure had just passed one of the colonial legislatures giving to municipalities the power of levying rates upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and so bringing the question into each locality. Although the Australian colonies were very much behind in local self-government, this would no doubt quicken their interest in the question. He came from Australia with his feelings deepened and strengthened, and satisfied that theirs was the one line of policy to be pursued in order to bring about the emancipation of labor and the doing away with social injustice—a policy of a single tax, and that upon land values, thus putting all citizens upon an equality of opportunity. (Cheers.)

Father Huntington also responded, and Dr. Clark, M. P., proposed the health of Mr. Saunders.

The party spent the afternoon in exploring the beauties of Epping Forest, returning to tea at 5 p. m. After tea, at which a large number were present, Dr. Clark, M. P., presided at a sort of informal meeting.

Mr. Henry George, again speaking, said that the walls of law and prejudice and feeling were as high as ever, but the thing that endured was not stone or brass, but thought. No matter how strong any human institution might seem, if it was founded on injustice thought would sap its foundations, and it would fall, and great would be the fall thereof. Time was a necessary element in the progress of thought, and as the years go on, if they could feel the progress made in men's minds they knew their cause was progressing. How little the old Chartists seemed to accomplish, yet the flowers from the seed they had sown were found in England, Australia and the United States. All over the English-speaking world there was a movement of thought going on in their favor. It might not come in his time or in their time, but it would come to pass as certainly as he was standing there at some time, and at no distant time, when the principles for which they stood up would be acknowledged and triumphant. He found in Australia men on their side of the first ability in commerce, speakers, poets, and especially young men who would plant the seed.

The interests of mankind were harmonious, that which would bring plenty and peace was the gospel of love. Their plan was in harmony with natural law. It was not some elaborate plan for the regeneration of mankind, but it was simply a clearing of the way, a setting men free, letting that which was good in human nature have fair play. They had seen in America to what profligate depths of corruption, to what perversion of government for the benefit of a class protection would lead them, with its rings and trusts and corporations, and in Australia how the same thing was used to put shackles on labor's limbs, and they could feel there as well as in America the evils of the monster. He realized more than he ever did the virtue of patriotism, but he placed over the patriotism for his own country patriotism for his race and the world, and what he sought and wished them all to seek was not the elevation of the one idea of simply giving to each man his right, but of carrying out the golden rule of doing to others as they would that men should do unto them.

Father Huntington and others also spoke, Dr. Clark emphasizing in his speech the enormous strides which the land question was taking in England. Mr. George stated that he had been received with the utmost courtesy everywhere, and had always met with a fair hearing, even in protectionist Victoria.

The party returned to town about 8 o'clock, Mr. Henry George will proceed to the states on Saturday week in the Servia.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The London Chronicle thus mentions the

picnic and the man in whose honor it was given:

The friends and admirers of Henry George had a pleasant "outing" at Chingford on Saturday. They had speeches in strict moderation, and as all were agreed on the proposition that "the earth He hath given to the sons (not to a few favored sons) of men," there was indeed not much to be said in the inculcation of abstract truth. Indeed, thinking men everywhere have already pretty well made up their minds on that subject. It is not yet ten years since the name of Henry George was almost wholly unknown in these islands, and now his land-gospel is in the mouths of millions. "Progress and Poverty" is to be found in a score of languages, and it is safe to say that no economic work ever influenced the "masses" half so powerfully. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Looking Backward" have both had enormous "runs," but the bolus of truth in the case of these books had been well sugared with "fiction," otherwise it would have been taken by the general reader with much less avidity. "Progress and Poverty," without any such adventitious aid, has not merely made the "dismal science" less dismal by many degrees, it has made it positively a popular study.

What are the causes of this success? In the first place George is a master of lucid English. He was never an alumnus of Yale or Harvard, Oxford or Cambridge, and therefore his style of perspicuity itself. The work abounds in felicitous expressions and mother wit, which confound all the learning of the schools. In a word, Mr. George at his best is a prose poet of a very high order, and what is more, the sterling moral purpose of the writer is apparent on every page. He has faith like a grain of mustard seed, and faith is contagious. His heart is warm, and the reader insensibly finds a responsive chord in his own. Add to this that Mr. George appeared on the scene in the fullness of time, and his marvelous success is more than two-thirds explained.

From the London Christian Commonwealth:

The English land restoration league had a very pleasant reunion last Saturday at Chingford. Dinner was laid at the Royal forest hotel at 1 o'clock and tea at 5. Mr. Wm. Saunders, L. C. C., presided at the former, and Dr. Clark, M. P., at the latter, Mr. Henry George and Father Huntington (of New York) speaking on both occasions. Among others who were present we noticed the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, M. L. S. B., Mr. Williams (secretary of the Manhattan single tax club), Mr. Walker (of Birmingham), one of Mr. George's oldest friends in this country, Mr. Hutchinson (Derby), Mr. Patrick Hennessy, Rev. R. Macbeth (Hammersmith), Mr. Morris Davidson, and a host of well known "land restorers." Mr. George is evidently in the best of health and spirits, and had to tell a most inspiring tale of the progress made by single tax ideas in the Australian colonies. Father Huntington, an American priest who has done noble work for the cause throughout the states, made two noble speeches, full of the true religious spirit and of the enthusiasm for humanity. One most interesting announcement that he made was that his father, the venerable bishop of central New York, had, after two years' patient study, become a convert to the teachings of "Progress and Poverty." The story of the rescue of Epping Forest from the clutches of landlordism, and its devotion to the public use and enjoyment forever, naturally formed the text of more than one speech, and Dr. Clark's hopeful anticipation of the time when landlordism should be abolished and "all England become one Epping Forest," was received with enthusiastic cheers. Pleasant drives and walks through the forest filled up the intervals of a day which will long be remembered with pleasure by those who took part in it.

From the London Star:

In conversation with a Star man Mr. Henry George, who is in England again, and full as ever of work and enthusiasm, pointed out the great need there is for the people keeping a firm grip upon all the land they have. There is scarcely a day but what public authorities in London or the provinces are alienating land which has been acquired with great difficulty and cost. Often—as in the case of public improvements—land is acquired only to be resold. This is a most mischievous policy. Whether land nationalization is near or remote, there cannot be two opinions among progressists as to the expediency of sticking tenaciously to every right in the land which we have inherited or may acquire.

THEY'RE ALL RIGHT.

Boston Globe.

The Nebraska democratic platform, just adopted, denounces tariffs on the necessities of life; declares for the Australian ballot, and calls for the election of United States senators by the people.

BE PATIENT; HE'LL BE HOME SOON.

Memphis Appeal.

Congressman Baker is said to have created a stir by a resolution revoking all leaves of absence. Some one ought to create several absences of this sort. Henry George travels slower around the world than most people but he creates a greater stir.

PERSONAL.

William Saul of Jersey City has been doing a great deal of good work for the single tax cause through his letters to the Journal of the Knights of Labor and other papers. The Pittsburg Commoner and Glass Worker of the 16th inst. has an article from his pen, in which he alludes to the position taken by the pulpit and press on the lottery question. He points out that while the pulpit orators and newspapers are a unit against the lottery business, they are silent as to their position on the trusts which are growing up so rapidly. He denounces both lotteries and trusts—one because it debauches morals and the other because it robs the community. Who shall say he is wrong?

Mr. J. Bruce Wallace, editor and proprietor of the Belfast Weekly Star and of Broth-erhood, has engaged a passage in the steamship Circassia (Anchor line), sailing from Londonderry for New York on September 5. The main object of his proposed tour is to visit the various co-operative colonies that have been founded in America within the last few years, to report concerning their condition and their prospects, and, afterward, to assist in directing some portion of the flood of British emigrants to one or other or several of these co-operative colonies. Mr. Wallace is well known on this side of the Atlantic as an earnest advocate of the interests of the workingman. He was minister for five years of the Clifton Park Congregational church, Belfast, but resigned the pastorate in 1885 in order to devote himself mainly to the study and elucidation of social questions. He occupied the chair on both occasions when Mr. Henry George lectured in Belfast. Shortly after Mr. George's first visit Mr. Wallace had a public debate on the subject of land nationalization in the Ulster hall with the Rev. Dr. Hanna, the great Orange champion. This debate excited a great deal of public interest and did much to popularize Mr. George's views in Ulster. Mr. Wallace has been prominent among Protestant home rulers in the north of Ireland, and his efforts have contributed a good deal toward the promotion of mutual understanding between Catholics and Protestants. On his way to and from the far west he intends to give a few lectures in the principal cities in the states.

W. F. Sherlock has a letter in the New York Union Printer of August 23, in which he says that, in order to bring about the salvation of the working classes, something more is necessary than the regulation of working hours. He recommends the discussion of social and economic questions in the meeting of the unions.

UNJUST TAXATION.

Long Island Weekly Star.

The citizens of Woodhaven, in the town of Jamaica, are raising their voices against the present prevailing system of taxation, which assesses improved property at about one-half its value, while unimproved lands are placed at a tenth to an eighth of the selling price. This is another evidence that the people are gradually getting their eyes open in every direction. Here in Long Island City there is a steady and growing feeling of indignation over a similar injustice and the assessors will soon be forced to take a stand against the speculating land grabbers. In the first ward there are dozens of eligible business sites which are held for a rise through the "growth of the community," and the assessors' books will show that the owners are down as contributors to the public fund at ridiculously low figures as compared with the selling price they demand for the property. How long will the poor man tolerate this heaping up of the load upon his back in the interest of the land monopolist?

We have in mind a glaring instance of this great wrong in one of the finest business locations in the lower section of the city which is assessed at a figure scarcely one-sixth its cash value in the market to-day. This fine property is encumbered with mortgages; the owner will not improve; neither will he sell. A low assessment enables him to hold on until the offers he is daily receiving reach up into the thousands sufficiently to give him a small fortune for his sagacity in investing as well as for his shrewdness in being able to throw dust into the eyes of the assessors when they set about the task of equalizing the public burdens. The question will very naturally arise—who makes the value attaching to this property? The possessor bought it some years since for a mere song, and has steadily drawn a paying return in rentals. The development of the city has stamped it as one of the choice spots.

Yet it is made to block the way of progress through the selfish spirit of non-improvement of its owner. This is a clear case of a man growing rich through the flocking in around him of population and business enterprise while he cunningly plays "the dog in the manger" role until a sufficient sum is handed over to him to get out of the way. Were the assessors to do their duty such men as these would be driven hence by an assessment fully up to the asking price which is demanded, particularly as they wrong and injure their neighbors by maintaining shanties where palatial and rightly business structures would find ready takers. It is high time for the taxpayers of Long Island City to follow the example of their Woodhaven neighbors by agitating this vital and important subject to the end that the land speculators may be compelled to bear their full and fair share of taxation or sell out at present ruling prices and get out of the town.

BALLOT REFORM.

THE PROBLEM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY ADDRESSES THEM ON THE QUESTION OF BALLOT REFORM.

Chauncey F. Black, president of the democratic society of Pennsylvania, has issued a call for representatives of the various societies of the state to meet at Reading on Wednesday, September 16. After speaking of the wonderful growth of the democratic societies since their last general assembly, he reviews the political field. In relation to a reform of the ballot, he says:

While elections are free, the people retain the power of defense and redress in their own hands. But are they free here? Is he a free man who approaches the polls in fear of another at the one supreme moment in the year when his will is to be made potential by his vote? Is he a free man, who, when he comes to deposit his ballot, must pause to consider whether or not an honest vote will cost him bread and home, and, casting his family into the road, make him, instead of a respectable laborer, a wanderer in search of work? Many thousands of Pennsylvania electors vote under this dreadful apprehension at every recurring election, and it is upon this power that monopoly and bossism principally rely in their struggle to maintain themselves, with their special privileges, against the true interests of the people. Shall this continue? From every quarter of the state we hear the stern demand of labor, organized and unorganized—the multitudinous victims of this shameful coercion—that it shall not continue. They ask to be enfranchised, that the right to a free vote shall be restored, with ample safe guards, so that every man in Pennsylvania shall be as independent as every other in the exercise of the sacred right of suffrage. To be free, the ballot must be secret, and to that end the odious marked ballot provision of our existing constitution must be removed. While it remains, while we have permanently incorporated in our system of voting a plan expressly designed for the identification of ballots—the very principle of exposure as against the principle of secrecy—there can be no such thing as elections, pure or free, in the state of Pennsylvania. This is necessarily the great issue of the day. The bosses, realizing its tremendous force and the irresistible appeal which it makes to the better instincts of our race, confess the absolute necessity of the remedy, and, in the same breath, ask us to forego it and to submit meekly to the wrong for a further period of at least five years, when then vaguely engage that the republican machine and the legislature may possibly grant some relief. But the wrong being acknowledged, the remedy obvious, the cause nothing less than the restoration of the whole people to their right of self-government, with free choice of public servants, shall we abide the grace of the boss and the pleasure of monopoly, or will we take and enjoy our rights at once? The road is open and straight. No one can mistake it, and no one does mistake it. The election of the reform candidates for state offices and of a majority of the reform candidates for the legislature will produce a call for an immediate constitutional convention to eliminate the marked ballot provision from our constitution, and to establish the Australian system of secret voting, making every man his own master at the polls. With this free and secret ballot we need have no fear of the future. Whether Pennsylvania thereafter shall be democratic or republican, or neither, it will, at least, be a free state, and the democratic societies, inspired by the faith of their forefathers, may look forward with confidence to the completion of their self-imposed mission, when there shall be no longer either a political or an industrial slave within the broad limits of our commonwealth.

THE GORING OF THE OTHER OX.

Boston Globe.

The very same republican papers that advocated the Australian system of voting for Massachusetts, in the delusive hope that it would practically disfranchise large numbers of democrats, are now condemning its adoption in the south, because it would disfranchise the southern negroes.

The logic of this is that an illiterate colored man should be allowed to vote, but an illiterate white man should not. Or, to be more exact, an ignorant republican may vote, but an illiterate democrat may not. Nothing short of "heads, the republicans win; tails, the democrats lose" will satisfy our modest republican friends.

The republican party keeps a law on the statute books of this state, which deprives every man of his vote unless he pays \$2 a year to keep it. Yet if the democratic party should pass such laws in the south it would be regarded by Massachusetts republicans as little short of revolutionary, justifying rigorous force laws or virtual martial law.

Or if the southern legislature should enact that hereafter no person shall vote unless he can read and write, it would be regarded here, and truly, as an annihilation of the republican party in that section, calling for the establishment of national returning boards with full power to count the republican votes that might have been cast if things had been different. For the southern republicans who can read and write are few indeed. Yet we have precisely that law in operation in this state.

We should like to ask every candid Massachusetts republican if he does not think it rather mean to object to such laws in the south while his own party refuses to repeal them in Massachusetts? Does it make such a difference whose ox is gored?

SOCIETY NOTES.

A correspondent at Saratoga the other day noticed the dinner order of a modest and fragile looking little woman in one of the big hotels. It comprised the following articles: Little Neck clams, turtle soup, bluefish, roast beef, cold boned capon, fricasseed chicken, lobster salad, stuffed green peppers, boiled new potatoes, string beans, green peas, New England pudding, cake, wine jelly, ice cream, assorted fruits, nuts, raisins and coffee. And he adds that she partook more or less of all these dishes. Her husband tasted of a little soup, had a bit of roast beef with mashed potatoes, and some crackers and cheese.—[Exchange.]

As Mrs. Elizabeth Kaiser, sixty-five years old, who lives alone at 635 East 161st street, had not been seen recently by her neighbors, they told a policeman of her non-appearance yesterday. The officer broke into the house and found the old woman lying on the floor of her bedroom unable to rise or help herself. She had been there for three days without nourishment, and was too weak to call for help. She was removed to the Harlem hospital, but probably will not recover.—[New York Times.]

The Southside fishing and hunting club has near Elkus, W. Va., and elsewhere in "the Virginia Canaan" Porte Crayon described so vividly some years ago, the best known demesne of any sporting club in the United States. The iron and coal barons of Pittsburg, the city of protected millionaires, organized that fishing and hunting club, just as their rich brethren in New York did the Adirondack club, and just as those same protected millionaires of Pittsburg organized the South Fork club in the Conemaugh valley above Johnstown. Rich Americans of recent years seem to have taken up field sports not only as a "fad" but as a healthful source of amusement as well. Of all these organizations the Restigouche salmon fishing club is undoubtedly the best known, with its forty odd members, nearly all of whom are wealthy New Yorkers.—[New York World.]

Here is a novel way to scent a toilet. Fill a tiny pill bottle with otto of rose or triple extract of jasmine and let it evaporate unopened. If in the crush of the promenade or the flourish of the dance the vial capizes the delicious essence will percolate through the toilet and perfume it everlastingly. With otto of almond and rose, orange and lily retailing at ten cents a drop, this is by no means an inexpensive fancy.—[New York World.]

Philadelphia.—Christian Laembart, a German, thirty-four years of age, entered the coroner's office this morning, and wanted to sell his body for \$75. He said that he lived in Gloucester, and that he had for eight or nine weeks been trying to find work, and had failed, and that now he wanted to sell his body to the coroner, to be delivered in a short time. He said that his parents both died young and that he would not live a great while. He declared that he was of no use to himself or others, and that he cared not what became of him. Kate Haeber, who was with him, said that Laembart boarded with her and was in arrears. She was even more desirous than her companion to sell his body. The coroner declined to purchase, but some of the spectators gave them a few coins and they went away.—[New York World.]

Gowns for summer evenings, dinner parties and receptions are most effective made of black India silk printed with Pompadour nose-gays. For the short pointed waist a corsage and sleeve pieces of elaborate yet very light Egyptian gold embroidered in open applique are both beautiful and appropriate. A pointed girdle of gold lace is another admirable accessory, especially on a slight figure. It spoils a flowered silk of this sort to put horizontal trimming on the skirt.—[New York World.]

Yesterday evening Mrs. Catharine Burns called at the morgue and identified the body found in the river at the foot of Convent street yesterday morning as that of her husband, John Burns. From the testimony it is evident that the deceased took his own life. The coroner's inquest was held this morning. Mrs. Burns said the deceased was her husband and had lived with her at 2245 Eugene street. He was an iron worker by trade, but had been unable to obtain employment for many months, and had become quite despondent in consequence. He had a family of eight children to support, and was in very destitute circumstances. He lay awake night after night brooding over his misfortunes, and several times threatened to commit suicide. He drank but little, and is given a good name by his neighbors and associates.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

For tennis gowns and blouses there is a striped, washable twill called Raynes Park that English field girls are very partial to. The material may be had in striped and splashed effects and will wear like serge. The Regina, a cotton and wool mixture, is also popular. The reason given for adopting the cotton is its neatness. After a game the outfit may be dipped in clean water, dried in the sun and donned the next day without further laundering. To avoid cold a thick suit of woolen underwear is worn.—[Exchange.]

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The senators are considering the McKinley bill by paragraphs. They have got down to lead ore. It is thought a vote will be taken on the bill about September 9.

THE CONFERENCE OF CLUBS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MAKE A REPORT AND OFFER SUGGESTIONS.

The representatives of the reform clubs embraced in the conference committee of tariff reform clubs on congressional nominations met at Room 21 Cooper union, last Thursday evening. The first business was to receive the report of the executive committee, which reads as follows:

To the Congressional Conference Committees.—The executive committee of the congressional conference committees reports the following action:

Your committee has organized by the election of John A. Mason as chairman and of William McCabe and P. Chauncey Anderson as secretaries.

We have caused the members of the various clubs which form part of the conference committees to be scheduled in the respective congressional districts in which they reside.

We have selected lists of resident members of the respective congressional districts to form organizations in their respective districts.

We herewith submit the lists of persons so selected.

In order to secure intelligent and united action, we recommend that all the members designated for local committees be invited to meet with you at a time and place to be fixed by you, and that at such meeting rules and regulations for the government of the organization thus effected be adopted.

It is our purpose to immediately notify the persons designated for the respective districts, so that the local organizations may be immediately completed.

The present and immediate work of the conference committees and of congressional district committees is to secure a large and reliable enrollment. In order to secure this result, the local committees should have headquarters where the friends of the movement can subscribe the rolls. The publication of the address, now in preparation, the personal solicitation of the members of the various committees, and the public meeting above referred to of all the local committees are the means on which we rely for securing a large membership.

It should be at present premature to suggest any course of action relating to actual nominations. We prefer to have these nominations made in the usual manner and through the party agencies to which our people are accustomed. We have no desire to raise any issue with the congressional district conventions, if they are allowed to freely reflect the will of their constituents. But if these conventions lapse into mere machines to record the personal and selfish preferences of their leaders, and the nominations are made to gratify individual ambitions, or in return for promise of political favor or for the spoils of office, we propose in such event to take immediate and energetic action. We shall give the voters of the respective districts abundant opportunity to choose between an unlit nomination born of a motion and an approving howl, and a suitable nomination bearing the deliberate indorsement of a large number of constituent voters.

The executive committee will meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 12 East Thirty-third street. Its address is William McCabe, secretary, 10 Wall street, city, or P. Chauncey Anderson, secretary, 10 Wall street, city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. MASON, Chairman.

Dated, New York, August 21, 1890.

The conference decided to proceed immediately with the organization of the various congressional districts, and members were selected to see that it was done. The organizers of the districts will be invited to the next meeting, which will be called by the chair.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

TWO TRUCKS LOADED WITH SPEAKERS INVADE THE EAST SIDE AND CAPTURE ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF, EXCEPT A "DANDY COPPER."

The Workingmen's tariff reform league last Saturday evening fired five tariff reform broadsides into the east side from two trucks with good results. The league would have done more execution had it not been for a thick headed policeman of the Moriarty stamp, who left his beat in order that he might make himself obnoxious by stopping the speakers on one of the trucks. Inquiry at the police station developed the fact that very explicit instructions had been given the police officers concerning the truck meetings. They had been told by Captain McCullough himself to afford every assistance; but it seems that the Moriarty "copper" paid no attention to what the captain said. He probably listened to what was told him when he reported off duty. Through the fellow's stupidity one of the trucks was tied up for nearly an hour.

Five meetings were held along Avenue A. One truck went to Houston street and held its first meeting in the square, where a large crowd gathered, and went from there to Fourth street, and thence to Seventh. The speakers on this truck were Messrs. A. J. Steers, A. J. Wolf, Thomas Gilligan, George Harnwell, L. Simons, E. M. Klein, John Brounig and John Welo. The other truck

stopped at Thirteenth street and Avenue A, and a large crowd gathered to hear what was being said, when, as mentioned above, a policeman caused a stoppage of the proceedings. The second meeting was held at the corner of Tenth street. From this truck spoke Messrs. Benjamin Doblin, Henry T. Terry, John Pender, James H. Babcock and George Jamieson. The meetings were kept up until 11 o'clock, and then the trucks returned home, with everybody pleased with the results of the evening's work.

Next Saturday the programme is to send out three trucks—one to go down Second avenue from Fourteenth street, one down Avenue B and one down Avenue C. It is possible that more than three trucks will be sent out; but that will depend on the number of speakers offering. There will be a large number of the delegates to the single tax conference in town that evening; and if they can be prevailed upon to go out and talk all the trucks necessary to accommodate them will be on hand.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina democrats met in state convention at Raleigh on August 20 and nominated state officers. They adopted the following on the tariff question:

We denounce the enactment of laws that will not remove the burdens of the people, relieve the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

THE PROTECTED IRON TRADE.

A PROTECTED MANUFACTURER WHO EMPLOYS "NIGGERS" AT ONE DOLLAR A DAY FAVORS PROTECTION BECAUSE IT KEEPS UP THE WAGES OF THE "AMERICAN WORKINGMAN."

Indianapolis News.

If protection sophistry, confusedly intermixed with arrays of statistics, has caused anybody to regard the tariff on iron as a complex subject, it will surely appear amazingly simple after reading the remarks of a southern iron manufacturer in an interview with a staff correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. It leaves little to be said in elucidation of the question. The manufacturer whom the Globe-Democrat correspondent quotes, to the extent of nearly two columns, is Mr. A. G. West, the owner of large iron works at Cedartown, Georgia. It was evidently not the intention that the interview should be a contribution to tariff information, but it is given as a story of one man's part in developing the resources of the south, and as such it is very interesting. Some idea as to the immense benefits of the tariff to the iron producers is given by Mr. West's statement that when he went to Alabama twenty-two years ago he began making pig iron with \$250,000 of capital, and in three years got back all that had been put into the business and \$100,000 besides. The price of iron then was \$40 a ton, and it cost only about \$15 a ton to make it. Mr. West sold his interest in the Alabama works at the end of three years for three times the amount of his investment and went over into Georgia. He bought 300 acres of ore land for about \$3,000, and has not used three acres of it in eighteen years. Here is what he says about the advantages that enable him to make pig iron cheaper than it can be produced anywhere else:

"Our climate is the finest in the world. We can run our furnaces 365 days in the year. Up north the iron men have to accumulate a stock to carry them through the bad months. We have an advantage in labor. The niggers cost us \$1 a day. In Pennsylvania furnace wages are \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day. Then we have no strikes. Our labor is easier handled. We have our limestone right at our furnace doors. I have to send to Tennessee for my coke, but I am developing coal mines of my own, and as soon as I get them in operation I shall save from \$2 to \$2.50 a ton on my coke."

"You haven't much to fear from competition?"

"No, I believe I can make iron as cheap as anybody. I have figured on as low as \$9 a ton, which is pretty cheap."

Iron at \$9 a ton is certainly very cheap. Labor that costs only a dollar a day is also very cheap. If iron can be made any cheaper than \$9 a ton in Europe the fact can not be ascertained. A dollar a day may not be pauper wages, as an organ of protection has remarked, but it is about as little as human beings in America can live on. The pauper laborers of Europe can not be hired at wages that make it possible to produce pig iron as cheap as \$9 a ton. Statistics gathered by James M. Swank show that the average cost of Scotch pig iron from 1879 to 1888 was \$12.94 a ton, and statistics gathered by Carroll D. Wright, the United States commissioner of labor, show that English pig iron can not be made, if all items are taken into account, for less than \$10.53 a ton.

The tariff on pig-iron is now \$6.72 a ton, and the product sells at from \$16 to \$18 a ton. The profit that protection gives to the manufacturer is just so much that is taken from all who buy iron in any form and put in the pockets of the favored producer. The laborers get no share of it. They are paid only a dollar a day. They wouldn't get even that much if cheaper laborers than poor negroes in a land where their work brings little could be had.

Think of wages at a dollar a day, and then read what this Southern iron maker has to say about the necessity of protection as a benefit to the workingmen:

"Can you make iron so cheap in the South that you don't need a protective tariff?"

"No, sir." Mr. West said this with emphasis: "If we didn't have the tariff we should have to cheapen our labor. That would be inevitable. Foreign iron would come in as ballast. We have got the cost of raw material down so that it can hardly be reduced lower. Consequently, to compete with foreign-made iron, we would have to cut our wages to the European scale. That is precisely what taking off the duty on pig-iron would mean. I don't believe in reducing wages in this country to the rates paid abroad. That is why I am for protection. I believe that our better paid American workmen have chances to get ahead which they would not have with lower wages. That is why I am a protectionist."

The Southern iron maker may make his poor negro laborers believe this, but it can not be regarded seriously by people of intelligence. It is strange that he should have so much consideration for labor and still be paying his men so little, while he puts a profit of a hundred per cent into his own pocket. Protection makes it possible for him to pay wages of more than a dollar a day. Why does he not do it?

Iron is a material that enters largely into all of the productive industries. The tax upon it must be paid by the men engaged in those industries. The more of it that is needed, the more need will there be for labor, and correspondingly the more money will be paid out in wages. It should be made as cheap as possible, as an encouragement to the building of railroads and manufacturing establishments, besides enabling competing manufacturers to place implements and tools in the hands of farmers and mechanics at the lowest possible cost. Obviously the building of railroads and factories, the equipment of shops and the making of cheaper tools, means more work, more wages and more prosperity. The tariff of \$6.72 a ton on iron to the extent of the inability of any manufacturers, mechanics or farmers to pay the tax, retards enterprise and prosperity.

Those who do pay the tax take from industry so much that goes not for the benefit of labor, but to swell the profits of highly favored producers, who must have a hundred per cent, while paying their employees only a dollar a day. If there was ever reason for imposing a tax on an article of such necessary use in the development of prosperity, it does not now exist. When pig iron can be made at a cost of \$9 a ton there is no danger that the production will decrease in competition with the foreign product free from duty. On the contrary, it could undersell the foreign article in any market in the world.

INDORSES BLAINE'S PLAN.

A PROTECTIONIST WHO BELIEVES IN "COMMON SENSE"—AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-GOVERNOR AMES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Herald.

"Governor, I presume you know that while you have been gone there has been a little flurry in the political world, caused by Secretary Blaine's criticisms of the McKinley bill and by the secretary's advocacy of a reciprocity treaty?" said the Herald man.

"While I was away I had great difficulty in keeping posted on American affairs," replied Mr. Ames.

"But I am not entirely ignorant of the reciprocity discussion, and I have seen this extract from Mr. Blaine's letter on the McKinley bill: 'There is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork.' Now, I have not examined the McKinley bill line by line, and, therefore, am not ready to say what I think of the bill in all its particulars."

"Governor, there appeared in a comic paper a short time since a cartoon representing Messrs. Reed and McKinley on an engine, forcing her at full speed, and directly in front of the engine, on the track, was a huge rock, with Secretary Blaine, representing reciprocity, sitting on top. It looked as if somebody was going to get hurt."

"Exactly, it is the old story. When an irresistible force meets an immovable body something has got to give way. And you want to know if I think Mr. Blaine will get smashed. No, I don't. It will not be Mr. Blaine. But if Mr. Blaine's policy is not adopted, and if his lead on the tariff is not followed, the republican party will get smashed. I believe in encouraging commerce with the whole continent, and I agree with the Hale amendment, which authorizes the president to open American ports to those South American countries which will accord equal privileges to us. This would undoubtedly be a great thing for American trade, if the South American countries would respond by trading with us, and I see no reason why they should not. Now, in regard to the stand which Senators Ingalls and Plumb of Kansas and Senator Paddock of Nebraska have taken, as I said before, I am not well enough posted at present to express an opinion. But as I understand it, they stand on the tariff question just where a great many republicans stand. Many republican journals in all parts of the country, I understand, not only here in the east, but also in the west and great northwest, as well as a great mass of people, believe as I do in regard to the tariff. We believe that the republican party undertook a revision of the tariff, and where there happened to be palpable injustice done by too low duties, that revision was to

consist in the raising of the duty so that justice should be done; but it was understood, I think, that the revision meant in most cases reduction, so that there should be a lowering of the high duties all along the line. The protective tariff has done a great service for this country. It has been a grand thing. It has established vast industries which could never have been introduced without that protection, and it has made us a great self-supporting nation. But those industries are in the main well established, and there is now no longer any need of excessively high duties. At this time Mr. Blaine has exhibited a wise and far-seeing statesmanship entirely worthy of him, and unless the republican party takes his platform it is done for. I am a protectionist, but I believe in common sense."

AGAINST THE MCKINLEY BILL.

MICHIGAN MANUFACTURERS WHO HAVE BECOME TIRED OF PROTECTION.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—Isn't it remarkable how far the "new recruits" will jump at times? Far as the leap may seem, they manage to make a clean sweep of everything between high protection and absolute free trade and land in our garden as bold and defiant of the enemy as the best of our warriors, tried and true. We have had such an exhibition here of late, in which one of the leading republicans of the county jumped the traces with a great flourish, and thereby furnished one of the clearest illustrations of the fact that a tariff is a tax that this community has yet been favored with. And it has its effect.

The leading industry in this city is the Adrian furniture manufacturing company. B. S. Barnes is president of the company. He has always been a republican, and a protectionist of the extreme order. Served six years as member of the board of alderman, and was his party's candidate for mayor last spring. He was particularly active in his support of the republican candidates two years ago, going so far in his enthusiasm as to close his factory on the day Mr. Blaine spoke here, and endeavoring to induce his employees to turn out in a body to hear the distinguished gentleman—"not for political reasons, but simply in honor of a great American." There was no mistaking his republicanism then.

On the 16th inst., Mr. Barnes addressed an open letter to Congressman E. P. Allen, through the columns of the Adrian Daily Times, in which he enters a most vigorous protest against the McKinley bill; declares there is no protection in it except to foreign workmen, demands the repeal of the duty on mahogany and German plate glass, and concludes with the pertinent remark that he "not only sees the point, but that he has been pricked by it to the extent of \$300 a month, or more, since the bill was reported to the house."

This by reason of an advance in the price of German plate glass, caused by the threatened increase of twenty per cent in the tariff schedule. The McKinley bill increases the tariff on mahogany from \$2 to \$24.50 per thousand. This, Mr. Barnes argues, will wipe out all manufacture of mahogany furniture in this country. To use his own words, "give us mahogany and German plate glass free, and we will export \$30,000,000 worth of furniture instead of \$3,000,000, and employ 100,000 men instead of 10,000; increase the duties and you crush us." And yet the foreigner pays the tax.

We have also three canning factories here, the owners of which are unanimous in asking for free tin plate. The president of one of these concerns recently put out a very strong letter setting forth his reasons for such a demand.

The Times of this city, the protection paper, indulged in a new dress not long since, and when the bill became due it expressed its agony in an editorial squib with the cry, "Is there not a man in congress courageous enough, and honest enough, to secure the repeal of the duty on type?"

A large straw factory here, employing over a hundred operatives, looks also in vain for any relief through the McKinley bill. Cheaper raw material would help it.

These are the changes of two years. And they give us hope for the future, and are the foundation of our belief that the Second district of Michigan will elect a free trader to congress this fall.

Democrats here, as a rule, refuse to accept the single tax theory. They are inclined to conservatism and advance slowly. But one need not despair. They are all tariff reformers; a good many have become free traders—another step and we have the single tax.

I leave for the conference on Saturday, 30th; arrive in New York 10.35 a. m. Sunday.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

Another Massachusetts woolen mill has failed; this time it is in Hinsdale. And still the Massachusetts representatives in congress, with the exception of Messrs. Andrew and O'Neil, keep right on voting for the "protection" that is closing up Massachusetts factories.—(Boston Globe.)

Even Senator Sherman is obliged to confess that "it is pretty high protective tariff on some points," and he "would be willing to yield a point here and there." He is just beginning to get his ears to the ground.—(Springfield Republican (Ind).)

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government; the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments, or a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or in rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public uses that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

Should the next breeze that blows from the far east bring proof that in interior India the car of Juggernaut still rolls, crushing out all semblance to humanity from the poor victims who form its living roadway, how our blood would boil in hot indignation that such horrors should be in this nineteenth century. And to-day our hearts beat high in sympathy with the Armenian peasants, tortured with every fiendish device imaginable to the Turkish taxgatherers; with the child widows of India, and the girl babies of China, foredoomed to hapless fate; with the scourged Siberian exile, whose bloody footsteps through trackless deserts call for the vengeance of heaven to visit the tyranny of the czar; and with the evicted inhabitants of that Emerald Isle, so blest by God, but so cursed by man. And yet, put but tongues in the mouths of our mines, let our tenement houses tell the tales their walls have heard, and not even Irish evictions can match their stories of suffering too long endured.

The tramps who toil, and it may be steal, upon our highways can tell of Russian-like tyranny. Better far the turbid waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang or the pitiless waves of the Ganges than the fate for which in this free land of ours so many girls are born. The physicians of north and south alike can tell us, if they will, that not in Armenia alone are taxes paid in blood; that the woolen schedule alone of our iniquitous tariff yearly takes its toll of thousands of human lives, apart from the money tribute of which we are learning to think so much. And the car of Juggernaut—daily there jostles your elbow those groaning under its crushing wheels; from every city in this fair land ascend on high the tears and cries of its helpless victims. How long? Oh, God, how long? And while manhood is mocked and womanhood is defiled, and infants created in the image of the Most High are trampled in the mire, what, oh reader, is your part? Are you standing idly by, with eyes fully open to these iniquities, yet consenting by your silence to their continuance? You at least can claim neither ignorance nor weakness as an excuse for idleness. Weak you may be, yet not weaker than those drops of water whose combined strength moved the gold-concealing mountains of California, making their hidden treasures accessible for man's use. And so, if you will but add your weakness to ours, united we, too, may move mountains. Do you know that less than one per cent of THE STANDARD's fifty thousand readers are members of our corps? Yet this feeble handful is daily doing work that counts, but that would count far faster with your help. Surely it is not impossible for you to spare five minutes a week to this letter writing, and that is all we ask. If every man, woman and child who believes in the single tax will do this, within one year we will make every influential paper in this country an advocate of the single tax, will wake every assessor to his duty, and make every politician fearful of opposing it. Won't you help us? This week we will try—

Herald, Chicago, Ill.—In a recent editorial commenting on the lease of a street railway franchise in Orange, N. J., said that the citizens of Chicago might have been relieved of half their taxes had her council been as careful of the city's interest as the councilmen of Orange. Congratulations and some straight single tax doctrine are in order.

Professor George C. Groff, Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa.—Is speaking at farmers' gatherings, claiming that farmers pay more than six times the taxes corporations pay, but appears not to have learned as yet the right remedy. Sympathy with his indignation at such injustice, and tracts giving single tax points might convert him.

Governor Luce, Lansing, Mich.—In a recent address at Chataqua said: "The country is making money; why don't the farmers get their share? It isn't properly distributed. Trusts and combinations prevent it." Call his attention to the mother of all monopolies, "Farmers and the Single Tax" tract.

Rev. Frank Forsyth, Rockland, Sullivan county, New York.—Has recently been removed from his church (Methodist) for the awful crime of playing baseball. As the majority of the members are said to have left with him and started a Free Methodist church to support him, he cannot be wholly bad. Is evidently liberal minded and open to new ideas.

Mrs. L. M. Wilson (nee Augusta Evans), Mobile, Ala., author of "Beulah," "Vashti," "At the Mercy of Tiberius," etc., and also

Mr. T. C. DeLeon, Mobile, Ala., author of "Four Years in Rebel Capitals," etc., etc.—A personal friend of both these talented authors urges that all single taxers write them, separately, urging them "to write upon the present social distress—the injustice that underlies the unrest in all lands—among all people, yet distinctly American in its features."

Patrick O'Hearn, assessor, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Has recently raised the assessment on vacant lands radically (one tract from \$5,000 to \$30,000), and could, with little effort, be converted to the single tax.

World, New York city.—Write asking the *World* to discuss editorially "the proposed

method of raising government revenues by a single tax on land values."

Rev. J. J. O'Brien, pastor St. Patrick's Catholic church, Burlington, Iowa.—Bishop Nulty's "Back to the Land" and Rev. Mr. Spencer's "It is the Law of Christ" would make good inclosures.

W. C. Powell, M. D., Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Has had his attention called to the single tax, but wants to know "what we are going to do with those who don't own land?"

Please don't forget to send me the name and address of your local assessor, a brief synopsis of your tax laws, with notable violations that you can personally vouch for, and remember to ask all your friends to join us. It costs nothing and is merely a pledge to write at least one single tax letter weekly. Will the many new recruits, and all who have written giving assistance and information, please accept this as the welcome and thanks. I would write personally were it possible.

W. J. ATKINSON,
P. O. box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

"FRIENDLY TO OUR CAUSE."

MEN IN WHOSE MINDS THE SEED IS PLANTED—SOME OF THE ILLINOIS PAPERS THAT ARE PUSHING THE SINGLE TAX IDEA.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—This is a beautiful and progressive city of 30,000, and I have searched from one end to the other for a straight out single tax man, but unfortunately I have been unable to find one. The Rev. H. O. Hoffman, an intellectual giant and one of the leading and most popular divines in the city, accepts the single tax as a fiscal measure and advocates it, but in talking with him recently I find that he is a "Christian socialist." The Rev. Henry A. Westall is very friendly to our cause, and I believe he will be a hearty worker in our ranks before a great while. He read "Progress and Poverty" a year or more ago, but he did not see the whole cat. I have talked with him a number of times and lately he promised me to give the book another and more careful reading.

I have been told that Hon. I. N. Phillips, a member of the state board of warehouse commissioners, a former partner of Governor Fifer and a member of the governor's staff, is a single tax man, but if he is he keeps very quiet. I have never had an opportunity to approach him on the subject, but I shall certainly do so when a chance does occur. This is a city of colleges, and last spring, just before the term closed, I found a nest of enthusiastic friends who told me that during the winter they had several lively debates on the question. All but one of them—six in number—will return in September, when they promise to renew the fight. I met a good farmer friend recently who had read "Progress and Poverty." It made him an absolute free trader, but not quite a single tax man. My talk with him cheered him up considerably, and when we finally parted he told me that he would not be able to sleep until he could read "Progress and Poverty" again. His name is A. R. Wilkinson of Fisher, Ill., and I hope our single tax friends will deluge him with tracts, because he will make a hard fight for the cause when he once sees the cat. I have sent him my STANDARDS, and have written to others to send him tracts. Attorney Charles Capen of this city, an out-and-out free trader, is, I am told, in a fair way to become one of us. He needs some tracts—some of Edward Osgood Brown's, for instance.

There are a number of papers in central Illinois which are doing very effective work. The Paxton Register prints a column of single tax literature every week. The Colfax Leader, published in this (McLean) county, heartily indorses the single tax. The editor of the Leader, I believe, owes his conversion to a considerable extent to our clever young friend, Robert Baker of Brooklyn. Mr. Brennan, the editor of the Decatur Daily Review, is an enthusiastic friend of the cause. Just now he is doing very effective work for free trade. The Hoochhouse Daily Eye is also another good single tax paper. The Springfield Idea, an independent newspaper published mainly in the interest of the prohibition party, recently published a table showing the effect of taxation in one township under the present system and another showing what the result would be if the single tax were in force. The showing of course was largely in our favor. The Idea is a handsome paper with a large circulation and it is helping the cause along very considerably. I met the editor a few weeks ago and he told me he did not understand the question thoroughly, but he believed that what he knew of it was right.

Elmer Wilson, a prominent merchant of this city, told me this afternoon that Mr. George completely wiped up the ground with Mr. Atkinson in the Century controversy. Mr. Wilson is an ardent republican, but after I had talked with him a few minutes I discovered that he is fast drifting to the straight-out single tax side. I believe he will cer-

tainly be converted. Mr. G. H. Read, a very prominent hardware merchant, is certain to become a convert. In talking with him to-day, Mr. Read, I was happy to observe, had made a considerable advance since a previous conversation with him. I think in my next I will be able to announce that Mr. Read is thoroughly converted. He has a brother, his partner in business, who is also coming our way. Both are free traders, and the most radical in the city.

In fact, Bloomington, I find, is full of good people who are thinking about the question, and what is needed most now is a big meeting at which some one could make a speech and stir them up. I hope such a meeting may be arranged this winter.

SINGLE TAX.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1890.

The single tax enrolment committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and single tax men are urged to obtain petitions and obtain signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion.

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz:

Subscriptions \$3,336 55

Cash contributions for the week are as follows:

Shipley & Cooper, Norfolk, Va. 1 00

Louis Lesaulnier, Red Bud, Ill. 1 00

Adam Stormer, Erie, Pa. 1 00

3 00

Contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD \$14 72

Total \$817 72

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 88,247

Signatures received since last report 349

88,596

For news budget see "Roll of States."

G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB WILL HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING TO HEAR COMMITTEE REPORTS ANENT THE CONFERENCE.

The managing board of the Manhattan single tax club will meet to-night and review the names that will be presented to it by the nominating committee as delegates to the national single tax conference. There are thirty-six of them, all of whom have promised to devote three whole days—September 1, 2 and 3—to the business of the conference. A special meeting of the club has been called for to-morrow evening, when the final report of the board will be heard.

The reception committee will report that it is ready to attend to the comfort of such of the delegates as may fall into its hands. It knows where to direct all who may want comfortable quarters and good board at moderate rates. This committee will be constantly in attendance at the rooms until the adjournment of the conference.

The reception committee and delegates will be known by distinctive badges. For the membership, and, in fact, for all single tax men, a bow knot made of white ribbon has been prepared, which can be procured from the treasurer. It is suggested that all believers in the single tax movement wear these ribbons while the conference lasts.

The house committee of the club is very thankful for the liberal response made to its request for contributions for a flag and other material for decoration. There is now in the rooms a handsome bunting flag twenty-five feet long by thirteen feet six inches wide, which has been the object of general admiration. To-day a pole forty feet long will be placed on the roof, projecting into the street, from which the flag will be flung next Saturday afternoon. From the head of the flag pole a pennant seventy feet long—the contribution from Dr. Walter Mendelson—will flutter in the breeze. Besides the front of the club house will be handsomely dressed with the American colors. Mr. Paul Boesig has taken charge of the work. All the friends who subscribed by letter were sent an acknowledgment by the treasurer of the flag fund, Mr. George W. Everett, so that it is not necessary to give the names and amounts here. The entire amount received up to the time of writing was \$80.

The attendance at the club room is increasing night by night. Every member is doing his mite toward making the conference a success.

The first delegate to report at the rooms was John Hummel of St. Louis, who presented himself there a week ago.

Fred C. Keller, West Side.—I have been

instructed to inform THE STANDARD that there has been organized the Metropolitan single tax association, with officers as follows: John H. O'Connell, president; Fred. C. Keller, secretary; Daniel Cavanagh, treasurer; which will meet at No. 490 Eighth avenue on the first and third Saturday of every month at 8 p. m.

TO MEET MR. GEORGE.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE SO THAT ALL WHO DESIRE MAY WELCOME HIM AT THE WHARF.

The committee appointed to make arrangements to greet Mr. George at the dock on his landing here met last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. August Lewis was elected chairman of the committee and William McCabe secretary.

It was determined to take the addresses of all visiting delegates and all friends in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City who may desire to go down to the boat, and, upon receipt of telegram that the Servia was sighted to send telegrams out with notifications to all to assemble at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, whence all would go together to the boat, receive Mr. George, and escort him to his home. Telegrams sent out to those in New York city will cost 20 cents; Brooklyn, 20 cents; Jersey City, 20 cents.

These amounts should be sent, with the names and addresses, to William McCabe, 73 Lexington avenue, New York city, and he will see that the dispatches are sent out.

BROOKLYN.

THE NAMES OF THE MEN WHO WILL REPRESENT BROOKLYN AT THE CONFERENCE.

W. T. Withers.—At a meeting of the Brooklyn single tax club on Wednesday, the 6th inst., ten delegates were elected to represent the club in the national conference. This delegation was empowered to fill any vacancies that might occur. Since then, two of the delegates chosen by the club have notified the secretary that they would be unable to attend. Their places will be filled by others. The revised roll is as follows: G. W. Thompson, George White, A. L. Sessions, Peter Aitken, Major A. R. Calhoun, J. Hickling, Edward Ferguson, Robert Baker, C. O'Connell, Hennessey, and either Mr. W. P. Hicks or W. J. Gaynor, esq., whichever of the two can conveniently serve us. A resolution was adopted, tendering the freedom of the club house to all delegates to the convention during their stay in New York.

Emily A. Deverall, Eastern District.—For the advancement of the single tax cause, and such prestige as a large gathering will give us, the Eastern district single tax club will hold a final meeting at Eureka hall, 378 Bedford avenue, on Friday, August 29, to elect delegates and issue credentials to single tax men desirous of attending the forthcoming national conference. We are anxious that our club be well represented, believing that a large and enthusiastic conference will dispel the illusion that the single tax cause is waning and impress political parties with the fact that the popular will is for radical measures of reform.

The presence of all friends of the cause is desired at our meeting on the 29th—a numerous attendance will encourage our delegation with the belief that there is a good constituency behind them.

ILLINOIS.

A JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT COMPLIMENTS THE CHICAGO SINGLE TAX CLUB—HOW THE 100,000 SIGNERS COULD BE PROCURED.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Aug. 22.—The following gentlemen have been chosen to represent the Chicago single tax club in the national conference at New York: Edward Osgood Brown, John Z. White, J. T. Ripley, Herbert Darlington (treasurer of the Iroquois club), Dr. Frank S. Billings, Ernest Fjord, Edward Moore and W. W. Bailey. All of these will attend and there is a prospect that Mr. Lehmeier and one or two others may find it possible to join the party at the last moment. It has been arranged that our delegation will leave Chicago on Saturday afternoon at 2.55, by the B. & O. limited, arriving in New York Sunday evening at 10. We hope to have with us from this point on Judge Maguire (who will speak for us Thursday night), Mr. Buell of Minneapolis, Robert Baker of New York, Richard Spencer and Frank Churchill of Burlington, besides several others who have been urged to give us their company. Judge Maguire will arrive here Wednesday, and on the following evening he will be tendered a sort of informal reception.

Our semi-annual election of officers will occur on the first Thursday evening in September. I hope that every member of the club will turn out and do his full duty on this occasion.

I think I am betraying no confidence in presenting the following letter which I received to-day:

SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY,
CHAMBERS OF JUDGE ALTGELD,
CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1890.

My Dear Mr. Bailey: Your favor of the 17th is at hand, and I very much regret that I cannot at present comply with your polite request. I do not use the term "regret" in any formal manner, for if I were prepared to do so it would give me great pleasure to address your club, which, in my

judgment, is not only one of the ablest but is doing some of the most valuable work of any organization in the city. Some of your members are among the ablest thinkers in the country, and I do not care to appear before them unless I have something definite to say. While I have given the great questions of taxation and ownership of land considerable thought and have no trouble in making up my mind as to how things should have been, yet I have not been able to determine to my own satisfaction what is now the right thing to be done or the most practical way of procedure in view of the present complicated condition of affairs and the many conflicting interests to be considered, and my health is in such a condition that I cannot undertake any additional labor at present. Thanking you for the honor you have done me, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Judge Altgeld is one of the ablest men on the superior bench, and he is a progressive student of social questions. Some of his lectures and magazine articles have attracted wide attention, and these have just been issued in a handsome volume, which was favorably received by the press. It is certainly regrettable that he could not accept the invitation to address our club, but I hope that he will yet do so. His views of the question of crime and criminal conviction are particularly interesting, and I had ventured to hope that he would consent to offer them to us at an early date.

Our meeting last night was larger than usual, the announcement that Mr. Clinton Furbish was to speak attracting many strangers, among whom were a goodly sprinkling of ladies, who appeared to enjoy the discussion as much as the rest of us. Mr. Furbish spoke on "The Injustice of Interest," assailing Mr. George's doctrine and upholding the view that interest is an evil not less in magnitude than that of landlordism itself. While paying a generous tribute to Mr. George and lauding him as the greatest thinker and reformer of the age, he still insisted that the author of "Progress and Poverty" had tripped in his logic when he wrote his chapters maintaining the justice of interest. So far from it being a natural factor, so far from it being founded in divine law, said Mr. Furbish, it was of the essence of monopoly, the monstrous effect of legal outrage, the cunning instrument of robbery, the supreme power that would defeat the objects of the single tax if left to its own devices.

Mr. Furbish ridiculed the arguments of those who hold that interest is justified by the facts set forth by Mr. George, and he vigorously protested against the claim which he said had been set up, that the question had been settled. It has not been settled, he declared, and it will not be settled until it has been settled right. He thought that Mr. George was wiser in 1890 than he was in 1879, and he ventured the assertion that the great economist would revise his opinions on the subject of interest were he to rewrite "Progress and Poverty."

Mr. John Z. White replied, speaking at considerable length, and flatly antagonizing the position of Mr. Furbish on practically every point. He declared that Mr. Furbish had not attacked the question of interest on capital at all; he had merely assailed certain features of monopoly which were not more odious in the sight of Mr. Furbish than in that of single tax men like himself, who believed that capital had a right in nature to a just return. Mr. White dwelt upon the nature of interest and lucidly distinguished it from the disguised landlordism which Mr. Furbish had attacked in referring to bonds. He denied that interest was paid or had ever been paid for the use of money; it was paid for real capital—for the good things which men wanted and obtained from those who had stored them for the express purpose of assisting production.

Mr. James Malcolm also spoke briefly in a similar strain. He thought, however, that there must be a good deal of speculation in all that could be said on the subject. It was not easy to foresee what would happen under free conditions such as the single tax would secure.

Mr. Furbish closed in a fervid speech in which he yielded nothing. He was apparently as certain as ever of his ground and he maintained his position with his usual eloquence and adroitness. He was frequently applauded, and after the adjournment the discussion was continued with great animation by little groups that gathered in the halls and corridors.

The Evening News is still urging the election of a legislature pledged to abolish the tax on personal property. Single tax men throughout the state ought to begin agitating this matter through their local papers and by appealing to legislative candidates. By earnest effort we may win this point at the next session.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago.—I noticed in THE STANDARD the other day that somebody said if each worker would send in an average of five names before September 1 the enrolment will have reached the 100,000 mark when Mr. George touches his native shore. Well, I send my five and five more for good measure. I picked them up mostly in Lincoln park, where I lounge and talk free trade and the single tax on Sundays and in the evening. The 100,000 mark could easily be reached if other workers would but exert themselves a little. I know, because I have tried. Very few men refuse their signatures. My only difficulty is in meeting

new people, and this difficulty I overcame measurably by the aid of a friend who talks to me in an audible voice when we sit on the park benches, and thus draws the unwary into our cunning net. We can get up a discussion with outsiders usually in less than ten minutes, and then the outsiders are my meat.

J. C. Barnes, Hindsboro.—I inclose five petitions. Push the work. I am doing all I can with my limited means. I am a grauger and member of the F. M. B. A., and teach the single tax doctrine in the lodges and at picnics. I sowed some seed at the last Fourth of July celebration at Oakland, where 2,000 people listened with interest for fifteen minutes, the short time allotted me.

TENNESSEE.

A LETTER FROM R. G. BROWN CONCERNING THE MEMPHIS "PATENT INSIDE" IDEA.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—The Washington single tax league has sent to the Memphis single tax association a contribution of \$10 for our publication fund. During the last two weeks J. T. Ripley of Chicago and C. J. Ward of Oak Park, Ill., each contributed \$5 to the same fund. We desire to acknowledge these contributions in THE STANDARD, in order that the credit for sustaining and helping in the important work this association inaugurated may be given where it belongs, and in the hopes that other single tax men may be reminded of the fact that only a very few persons have so far sustained the burden of an enterprise that is national in its extent.

We have received a copy of the Industrial Journal, the official organ of machinery constructors of North America, published at Cleveland, Ohio. It contains our single tax columns, and we welcome this evidence that the men leading the hosts of organized labor know that we are with them in the desire to improve the lot of the toiler, and recognize the single tax as the tax for the worker.

MISSOURI.

THE ST. LOUIS MEN TO COME TO THE CONFERENCE IN A SPECIAL CAR.

Percy Pepon, St. Louis.—At the present writing a delegation numbering eight or ten from St. Louis to the conference seems assured. Besides the delegates already reported from the single tax league, the Benton school of social science will send Messrs. Chase, Dutro and Chamberlain as delegates. President Hoffman of the league has made arrangements for a very low rate and a stop over at Washington if desired, and a coach of the train bearing the St. Louis delegation will be decorated with bunting covered with appropriate mottoes. The league has given President Hoffman authority to issue credentials, and any single taxer of St. Louis or vicinity can join the delegation at the last moment, if he finds that he can do so, or can go direct to New York, and there have his name attached to the list of delegates. It will be a cheap, pleasant and historic trip, and every single taxer in Missouri able to do so ought to go to the conference. The St. Louis delegation starts Saturday morning, August 30.

Our open air meetings are growing in interest and attendance. Charles Edward Turner is the orator of the league, and the crowd always grows rapidly when he takes the platform. Our need now is more literature for distribution at these meetings, and we hope those who are able will contribute for this purpose.

Henry W. Allen, Kansas City.—The Kansas City club, after a long vacation, is about to resume its meetings. We intend to reorganize, move to a new hall, and the indications point to a good winter's work.

MINNESOTA.

HOW HE GETS SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION—WISHING THE CONFERENCE SUCCESS.

George C. Madison, St. Paul.—For the benefit of those who claim to find it hard to get names, I will give my method should you think best. When opportunity offers I ask: "Have you ever looked into the single tax question?" Answer—"No." "Well, you are perfectly willing to have the method discussed?" Answer—"Most certainly." Thus committed, give them the slip and hand them pen or pencil. I have had very few refuse.

F. E. Russell, St. Paul.—I hope you are going to have a rousing good time at the conference, with plenty of unlimited doctrine.

CALIFORNIA.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FAR WEST—MRS. MILNE'S GOOD WISHES.

D. Stuart, Oakland.—I send twenty-six names to the petition. Indications clearly show that the single tax cause is moving steadily forward with a momentum similar to that of the spheres. To the great mass of mankind the motion may not be perceptible, but he who fixes his gaze upon a star can readily see that the movement is both constant and rapid. But one short year ago in this community avowed single tax men were very few. Now they can be counted by the hundred, both men and women.

Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo.—It is lonely to-night; we have been reading with an emotion indescribable Mr. George's magnificent farewell speech in Sydney.

And now home claims him once again. What a work awaits him here! Well may he say "there is much to do." How long the months seem in the retrospect, and yet how short for the wonderful accomplishment! In our souls there is surely to-day—wherever a single taxer breathes—the unuttered singing:

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

And away off here, in this dim corner of that California which to the great circle of his life is but "a ridge on the horizon," we too would join in your glad cheer on cheer of "welcome home." And as faithful single taxers, may we not—my mother and myself—have some little share in the conference, whose success we so ardently desire? Accept our most heartfelt wishes that the conference may prove even better and happier a meeting and result in even greater good than we can hope for.

CANADA.

TAKING PATTERN AFTER THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF VICTORIA, B. C.

J. L. Dawkins, Toronto.—The single tax association of this city has kept up its meetings all through the summer, and although the attendance fell off somewhat during the hot weather, interest in the cause has been kept up and much good otherwise done.

At a recent meeting of the association letters were read from Mr. J. M. Read, and others of Victoria, B. C., giving full particulars of the amendments lately made in the assessment laws of that province, by which municipalities have the power to assess improvements at fifty per cent or less of their value, and it has since been decided to agitate for a similar amendment to the assessment laws of Ontario. Petition forms have been printed and will be distributed to the members at once.

At the last session of the Ontario legislative assembly an act was passed, giving municipalities the power to exempt stocks of merchandise from taxation, and to impose in place thereof a business tax, not exceeding seven and a half per cent of the rental value of the premises occupied. One section, at least, of the board of trade has pronounced in favor of the adoption of this plan. The trades and labor council, and the executive committee of the district assembly K. of L., at the suggestion of a deputation from this society, also passed resolutions favoring the change. The business tax, which is compulsory, we, of course, contend should be merely a nominal one. There is a very good prospect of the city council adopting this system. One of our most active workers, at any rate, and perhaps two, will attend the coming single tax conference in New York.

VERMONT.

A. A. Orcutt, Rutland.—I have a great desire to be present at the conference, but find that I cannot well do so; nevertheless I hope arrangements will be made so that some other will go from here. I believe in free trade, free men and free natural opportunities. Am doing what I can in my feeble way to spread the gospel of justice to all mankind.

MASSACHUSETTS.

D. Webster Groh, Boston.—We are still conducting our Sunday single tax meeting on Boston common, speaking from 3 p. m. to 4 p. m., when the band fills up a gap of two hours until 6 o'clock, when we resume and continue with large and appreciative audiences until as late sometimes as 9 o'clock.

RHODE ISLAND.

John J. Reavey, Pawtucket.—There is great rejoicing here among the single tax men over the victory gained at the last meeting of the city council. A few wire pulling politicians and tax dodgers, who run the city and imagine they can stop the progress of the earth by grasping the air, tried to annul the effect of the new law providing for a separate assessment for land and improvements—the assessors having complied with the same and there being no law regarding the printing of tax books—by having a resolution passed by the board of aldermen ordering the tax books printed in the old style, two columns, uniting land and improvements under the head of real estate, leaving that valuable information a secret in the assessor's office. The single tax men at once went to work under the leadership of Mr. McCallery, with the result that at the last meeting of the council, when it came up for concurrence, it was killed, and a substitute ordering them printed with three columns was passed without a dissenting vote by both branches.

The many friends of Dr. Garvin feel confident that if he gets the nomination for congressman he will be elected. He is honored and respected by the citizens of all parties as an honest and consistent statesman and a true friend of the workingman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Miller, Frankford.—Were the working classes really intelligent, poverty could not accompany progress. The evil, in large measure, arises and is prolonged through their erroneous and contemptuous religious prejudices, their want of sound and reasonable religious feelings, their selfishness and indifference to their neighbors' natural rights and general well being, and their too great proneness to follow at the call of would-be teachers without sufficiently test-

ing the soundness of their aims and principles.

You mean to hold the conference in honor of Henry George. No honor this world can bestow on that man can more than equal his deserts. He is one of the foremost among mankind. Were it possible, under God's plan of providence, to raise up a thousand such men, we might be assured that the kingdom of heaven was at hand.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Patrick Malloy, Elk Garden.—* * * And since I am unable to be with you on Mr. George's return, I can take this means of conveying my greeting to him for what he represents, "a dead millie falthe."

KENTUCKY.

S. P. Herron, West Pineville.—I wrote you some time ago that Kentucky was to have a constitutional convention this year. The election is now over and the delegates selected to represent us in that most important body. The most important things to be done by that convention is now being discussed by the various papers in the state, and also by the delegates. Some of the delegates are in favor of the Australian system of balloting, while others are opposing it. I am satisfied that a majority of the people are in favor of it.

MICHIGAN.

D. A. Kennedy, Sault Ste. Marie.—I am sorry to say that I shall not be able to attend the conference. I earnestly hope, however, the movement will result in much good. In a young lawyer's office this morning, in conversation, I asked how he accounted for the dull times here? He said real estate booming, largely. I then asked if he had investigated the land question as presented by Mr. George. He replied he had read "Progress and Poverty," "but," said he, "the truth is I don't care to investigate further, because the more one investigates the more he gets to believe, and the result would be always poor. In other words, it is pleasanter to hunt with the dogs than be chased by the hounds. I can say, however, from observations through the west, that there is a general sentiment of discontent among the masses, and a desire is exhibited to investigate those economic questions affecting their pecuniary affairs as never before, and there is a sentiment growing, particularly among the agricultural classes, that they are being hunted by the hounds."

KANSAS.

W. H. T. Wakefield, Topeka.—I regret exceedingly my inability to attend the single tax conference and the reception to Mr. George. We have many single tax men and one club, but times are so hard that we will be unable to be represented, except by letter and good wishes.

I think we are making some progress here, though real estate speculators call us traitors, anarchists, bad citizens. The land plank adopted by the people's party last week is good single tax doctrine, affirming the inalienable right of every human being to equal inheritance in the land. Free trade is the rage here and protection is stabbed in the house of its former friends.

The state and congressional elections in November lie between the people's party and the democrats, the republicans being likely to take third place, as one-third of that party will vote with the democrats to secure re-submission of the prohibitory law. The people's party comprises four-fifths of the farmers, nearly all drawn from the republican vote, except 38,000 union labor voters, the democratic vote being in the towns and cities.

Many real estate bubbles have burst here, leaving the last buyer bankrupt, and the shrinkage from speculative to use values has been enormous. More than half the entire area of the state has passed, or will pass, under mortgage foreclosure this year. Times were never before so hard and money cannot be had, the banks making loans only to a few depositors.

TAKE HEED!

John Boyle O'Reilly.

'Tis Civilization, so they say, and it cannot be changed for the weakness of men. Take care! Take care! 'Tis a desperate way to goad the wolf to the end of his den. Take heed of your Civilization, ye, on your pyramids built of quivering hearts; There are stages, like Paris in '93, where the commonest men play most terrible parts. Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right; It may slowly move, but the People's will, like the ocean o'er Holland, is always in sight. "It is not our fault!" say the rich ones. No, 'tis the fault of a system old and strong; But men are the makers of systems; so the cure will come if we own the wrong. It will come in peace if the man right lead; it will sweep in storm if it be denied; The law to bring justice is always decreed; and on every hand are the warnings cried. Take heed of your progress! Its feet have trod on the souls it slew with its own pollutions; Submission is good; but the order of God may flume the torch of the revolution! Beware with your Classes! Men are men, and a cry in the night is a fearful teacher; When it reaches the hearts of the masses, then they need but a sword for a judge and preacher. Take heed, for your juggernaut pushes hard; God holds the doom that its day completes; It will dawn like a fire when the track is barred by a barricade in the city streets.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. ATKINSON.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: With the greatest respect to Mr. Atkinson, it may not be amiss to remark that his letter to THE STANDARD brings to mind the famous remark about Senator Edmunds, that he was blessed with a keenness of vision which enabled him to spot a fly on a barn door a mile away without being able to see either the door or the barn. That particular kind of land which Mr. Atkinson describes as being cultivated by John and Jonathan would hardly be assessed at all under the operation of the single tax. We do not propose raising the government revenues by a tax on farming land. What we are troubled about is the enormous profits which disappear into the pockets of city land owners, etc. An illustration based on the possible yield of one farm over another can hardly be said to present the single tax proposition in a comprehensive manner.

A more serviceable illustration can perhaps be drawn from the values of city land. If it is perfectly agreeable to Mr. Atkinson, let me suggest that he take Boston common as an illustration, and favor us with his reasoning as applied to that large tract of land, situated, as it is, in the very heart of a great and prosperous city. Let us suppose that the city of Boston should in some way forfeit the conditions upon which it holds this land, and it should revert to the heirs of the donor. They would, of course, in such an event be able to demand from such persons as desired to use their land millions upon millions of dollars. Why would anybody be willing to pay so much for that bare land? Why would anybody be willing to pay anything at all for the use of it? Will Mr. Atkinson also explain in what way and at what time these heirs created the enormous wealth which would thus drop right into their purses? Or, if they did not create it, how and when did their fathers and grandfathers create it? Or did the original donor create it, and, if so, in what way? Also, if the heirs have produced this enormous wealth, how has it passed out of their hands? Why haven't they got it, if they produced it?

As Mr. Atkinson seems disposed to discuss the single tax, would it be asking too much for him to use some prominent illustration, such as the above, involving large amounts? He ought to bear in mind that we can more easily see the difference between \$50 and \$5,000,000 than we can between \$1,023,343 and \$1,023,433.

B. C. STRICKNEY.

New York.

CHARGING UP RENT.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: In Edward Atkinson's rejoinder to Henry George in the Century Magazine for July, he states that the "Ricardian theory of economic rent fails when two men of different capacity work two lots of the same fertility." Mr. Atkinson evidently has not the capacity to understand what economic rent is or he would not have made this absurd statement. Landlords do not now charge rent for land according to the mental capacity of the tenant to use it, but the price which competition for the use of land enables them to get. Therefore, if two men of different mental capacity are using land of equal fertility the excess of product which the one may get over and above the other is not economic rent, as Mr. Atkinson would have us to believe, but the wages of higher skilled labor of greater ability. If, then, the two lots have a rental value that value will not be determined by what any one man may obtain from them, but by the average amount which the community in general can obtain from it. To illustrate: Different persons might be able to get off the same land products varying in the proportion of 6, 8 and 10; off of another lot of greater fertility or location 12, 15 and 18; now, provided the first lot is free and in use the rent of the second lot will be the difference between the average of 6, 8 and 10, which is 8, and the average of 12, 15 and 18, which is 15; the economic rent of the second lot is therefore 7.

Mr. Atkinson again says that "rent as well as taxes are as regularly charged to the cost of the business as the price of the materials and the wages of workmen." It does not follow from this that rent enters into price and is paid by the consumer. Suppose in the example above that the user of the land which produced 15 did charge 7 to the cost of carrying on his business, it does not follow that the 7 could be added to the price of what he produced, for that would be determined by the price that could be obtained from the free lot which produced 8; wages charged to the cost of production in one factory might be double what they were in another factory producing the same goods, but if the first factory produced twice as much as the second, there could be no differ-

ence in price; so it is with land; one piece may rent for twice as much as another, but the price of the product would be determined by the general amount produced and the demand for it, and could therefore be no higher on land of one value than on land of another. This can be figured out "a la Atkinson," if desired. We will suppose that the labor cost of a dollar's worth of product on the free lot which produces 8 is 60 cents, the remaining 40 cents representing cost of material, taxes, etc. Then, as the same amount of exertion on the other lot produces 15, the labor cost of the product would be \$15 of 60 cents, or 32 cents on the dollar; as the cost of material, taxes, etc., would remain the same (40 cents) on the dollar, the amount charged to rent would be 28 cents. The entire amount then charged to cost of production of \$1 worth of product would remain the same on both lots of land.

Roxbury, Mass. E. LUCAS.

A WORKER WHO MEANS BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Under the auspices of the democratic party, I have worked in southwest Missouri for several months. I have succeeded in organizing seventy-four tariff reform clubs, besides lecturing at scores of places, sowing the seed and realizing it was not sown in vain. The green-back-national-union-labor party is still in the ring in many places, the rank and file are decreasing, but the leaders are getting desperate. They want to patch up a party composed of everything, so that it will appear big for a big price. The only aim and object is to sell out, as they did in 1888. When will workingmen see that organizing for boodle is to perpetuate slavery. As I see it, the quickest way to get reform is to kill the republican party out of the way. All true labor men should vote with the democratic party, doing our best to give them what the republicans have—president, senate and the house of representatives. Then if they will do what the people want, all well. If they don't, the field will be clear for a grand new party, with principles and good motives, and with no republican party in existence to corrupt voters. At present the democratic party, with its young men, born since the war, educated and full of zeal, are bringing pure Jeffersonian democracy, tempered with modern reforms, to the front. This is the hope of the people; the death knell of class legislation. Single taxism and free trade are right in principle. One by one the coming voter will take them up and adopt them. Ballot reform on the Australian plan is here. Pressing on toward the right is our motto; hence, while we travel the same road, let us go together. Yours for ballot reform, tariff reform, tax reform, financial reform, transportation reform and land reform, Potosi, Mo. W. J. REESE.

TWO WAYS TO GET RID OF FAT.

THE WEALTHY CLASS HAVE TO USE PILLS TO REDUCE THEIR FLESH, WHILE THE POOR HAVE TO RESORT TO THE CHEAPER MODE OF STARVING.

Here are two items from the New York World containing solid chunks of information on the question of how to reduce adipose tissue:

The number of society men and women who are devoting attention just now to reducing their weight is much larger than is generally supposed. The books on the subject of corpulence and anti-fat remedies are extensively purchased, and the druggists who sell pills and other medicines warranted to melt away superfluous flesh enjoy a brisk sale for their wares. One druggist on Broadway who exhibits photographs in his window showing how surprisingly fat men and women, through the beneficent operations of a foreign pill, have been reduced to graceful and symmetrical dimensions, numbers among his customers some of the best-known stout people in the city. One of the young Cuttings, as I am told, has patronized the pills with the best results. The Cuttings are all disposed toward adipose tissue, and if the patient in question has really been successful his slimmness will mark him out from the other members of the family. The people who buy the pills are requested in every case to step on the scales and to return at stated intervals and allow their reduced weight to be recorded for the encouragement of new patients.

Can it be that people may be left to starve to death in a city like Brooklyn, where there are thousands of prosperous homes and hundreds of rich churches; where charity is preached with an eloquence that draws tears from the eyes of the worshipper? It seems hardly possible, and yet it is only too true. Yesterday morning the World told the touching story of a starving mother and little ones on Imlay street, and to-day it has a no less pitiful case to record of another family which is at the point of starvation, attention to whom was called by the following letter received at the World office yesterday:

To the Editor of the World: I wish to bring to your notice one of the most pitiful cases of poverty and starvation that I have ever heard of. It is that of a man, his wife and four children. The man is paralyzed and cannot work. His wife has been sick over two months. Their name is Davis and their residence No. 616 Flushing avenue. Unless something is done very soon they will die before the week is over. I gave them what

money I had, amounting to thirty cents, yesterday to buy something to eat. Being a constant reader of your paper, I have read of the good deeds you have done, and hope that you will give this note your earliest attention. H. T.

A reporter visited the place indicated in the letter and found the story all too true. No. 616 Flushing avenue is a frame tenement house of not very cleanly appearance and rather malodorous, but comparatively comfortable. Upon inquiry it was found that the Davis family occupy two rooms on the second floor, front, and thither the reporter ascended up a very dusty flight of winding stairs and soon found herself in a poorly furnished room where she was met by a sickly-looking man and a gaunt and hungry-faced woman, holding in her arms a wee babe. The place was as neat and tidy as it could be made under the circumstances. A clean cooking stove, in which there was no fire, was ornamented with a few cooking vessels in which there was nothing to cook; a closet containing a supply of clean dishes, out of which there was nothing to eat; a table upon which there was no supper spread, a sewing machine, a chair or two, a haircloth sofa and a small chest of drawers. This was all, save a work-bench in one corner upon which there was no work. It made the heart grow weary. Sickness, starvation and suffering, and yet withal love: for, as the little one wailed, the poor mother gathered it closer to her and laid its face against her own sunken cheek, cooing mother-fashion to comfort it. Another little tot, just able to run around, stood at her knee and begged to be allowed to hold baby. To gratify it the mother laid it in the tiny arms and held it there long enough to satisfy the would-be little nurse.

"How come you to be in such need?" was asked of the man.

He told the story of his helpless physical condition, his wife's illness and the inability of either to work.

"I used to make pocketbooks," he said, pointing to the empty work-bench, "but there has been nothing to do for a long time."

"And I," said his wife, "before the baby came, used to go out to clean house or do whatever I could, but what can I do now? I am so weak that sometimes I nearly faint, and my poor baby here cannot live this way. We must all die," she added, wiping away her scalding tears, which fell upon the child's face. "It is hard, it is hard."

"Could you sew if you could get work to do at home?"

"Oh, yes; but then what would I make? I have sewed before, but if I worked like a dog day and night I could make only \$2 a week. Just think!—two cents for making a white apron, with button-holes and buttons, and sixteen cents for a calico wrapper with side-plaiting on the bottom. That is how we poor women are paid."

No work, no money, nothing to eat! Think of this happening in the City of Churches.

PITY 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE.

Boston Globe.

If John D. Rockefeller makes his proposed \$20,000,000 gift to endow a Baptist university in New York, it will shine like a good deed in a naughty world. All the same, it is a pity that in a republic where all are supposed to be equal there should be one man able to give away \$20,000,000 without feeling it, while thousands of others, whose labor has perhaps created those very millions, lack even the common necessities.

"MUCH TO BE SAID IN ITS FAVOR."

Butte, Montana, Miner.

There is much to be said in favor of a single tax. In agricultural states it means that the speculator's land shall not be made valuable at the expense of the honest settler, and in many ways it would do much toward equalizing the burdens, not only of taxation, but of the development of the country.

LOVELY AS A ROSE!

As we gaze upon a new-blown rose, we involuntarily exclaim, "How lovely!" Our admiration is excited by the color and delicate tints of the flower. So it is with

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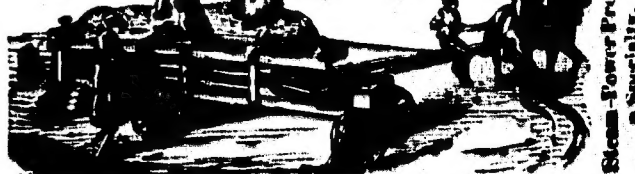
A never-failing remedy for removing all imperfections from the skin and making the complexion

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send any corrections in the list below, and all newly formed organizations are asked to report promptly, either to the Enrollment committee or The Standard.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol F. Clark; sec., O. D. Hemming, 1910 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., L. M. Manzer; sec., H. M. Welcome; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

SACRAMENTO.—Single tax club of Sacramento. Every Friday evening, Dr. Reed's office, 6th and K sts. Pres., Dr. Thos. B. Reed; sec., C. W. Farnsworth, 1406 4th st.

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1055 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haskins.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles single tax club. Pres., I. J. Harrell; sec., Clarence A. Miller.

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m., at Horton hall. County committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

BLACK DIAMOND.—Contra Costa county single tax committee. Jeff. A. Bailey, sec.

COLORADO.

STATE.—Colorado State single tax association, 303 16th st. Pres., A. W. Elder; sec., H. C. Niles; treas., Geo. Champion.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 303 16th st. Free reading room open every day, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec., H. C. Niles, 303 16th st.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. First and Fourth Thursdays at office of D. B. V. Reeve, Union av. Pres., D. B. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger, Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co.

GRAND JUNCTION.—Mesa county single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., James W. Bucklin; sec., Geo. Smith.

CANYON CITY.—Single tax committee; sec., Dr. Frank P. Blake.

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., John E. Jones; sec., W. E. Grumman. Address for the present, Sam E. Main, 10 Montgomery st.

NEW HAVEN.—Tax reform club. Every Friday evening, Pres., Willard D. Warren, room 11, 102 Orange st.; sec., Alfred Smith, 105 Day st.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. 3 p.m. every Sunday, Circle hall. Pres., Wm. Hawthorne; sec., Wm. Willis, P. O. box 1342.

SHARON.—Single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Washington single tax league; always open; regular meeting Friday evening, 609 F street, N. W. Pres., Paul T. Bowen; sec., Wm. Geddes, M. D., 1719 G st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Pensacola single tax club No. 1. Tuesday evenings, K. of L. hall, corner of Zaragoza and Palafox sts. Pres., J. Dennis Wolfe; sec., James McHugh.

TAMPA.—Thomas G. Shearman single tax league. First Monday in each month, business meeting; Sundays, public speaking. Pres., C. E. Ainsworth; sec., John H. McCormick.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 w. Alabama st.

AUGUSTA.—Augusta single tax club. Every Friday evening, Hussar hall. Pres., Ed. Flury; sec. George Haines, care of Lofin & Meyer.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club No. 1. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey; sec. F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 683 Black ave.

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan county single tax club. Pres., Col. Wm. Camm of Murrayville; sec., Chas. W. Alexander of Jacksonville.

SPARTA.—Single tax committee. Sec., Wm. R. Bailey.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Every Friday evening, Opera house building. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec. Duke Schroer, 327 S. 3d.

INDIANA.

STATE.—Indiana single tax league. Pres., Henry Rawie, Anderson; vice-pres., L. P. Custer, Indianapolis; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st., Indianapolis. State executive committee, Henry Rawie, Anderson; S. W. Williams, Vincennes; L. O. Bishop, Clinton; Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond; Chas. G. Bennett, Evansville; Wm. Henry, Connersville; W. E. McDermut, Ft. Wayne; T. J. Hudson, J. F. White, L. P. Custer, Indianapolis.

CLINTON.—Single tax club. Sunday afternoons, 3 o'clock, Argus office. Pres., Isaac H. Strain; sec., L. O. Bishop.

FORT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermut; vice pres., J. M. Scherzgen; sec., Henry Coble.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., Main st. hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., Dr. Brown; sec., L. P. Custer.

EVANSVILLE.—Single tax association. Pres., Edwin Walker; sec., Charles G. Bennett.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. B. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 925 South 3d st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 515 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mason, 900 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Ballance.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m.; 794 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., L. Kinsman, 826 W Broadway.

ALBERTON.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morgan; sec., D. D. Shirley.

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Skegg; sec., Hans Erickson.

MASON CITY.—Single tax committee; 1st and 3d evenings of each month at Dr. Osborne's office. Pres., J. A. Scranton; sec., J. S. Mott.

KANSAS.

ABILENE.—Single tax club. Pres., C. W. Brooks; vice-pres., H. Charters; sec., A. L. Russel.

GROVE HILL.—Grove Hill single tax club. Thursday evenings, Grove Hill school house, Lincoln township, Dickman county. Pres., E. Z. Butcher; sec., Andrew Reddick.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday night at 8 p.m. at Natchez st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1237th st.

LEWISTON.—Single tax committee. Every Wednesday evening, 79 Summer st. Chairman, F. D. Lyford; sec., Joseph Walsh, 79 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec. sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st. Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 8 p.m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., J. G. Schonfarber; W. H. Kelly.

Single tax association of East Baltimore. Pres., J. M. Ralph; sec., Chas. H. Williams, 312 Myrtle av.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st., Boston; sec., G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st. court, Neponset.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Every other Wednesday evening, Field's building, Field's Corner. Rooms open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Pres., Ed Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 7 Hotel Dunbar; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

STONEHAM.—Stoneham single tax league. Pres., Dr. W. Symington Brown, Stoneham. LYNN.—Lynn single tax league. Pres., C. H. Libbey st., 331 Washington st.; sec., John McCarthy, 140 Tunson st.

WORCESTER.—Tenth district single tax league of Worcester. Meetings first Thursday of each month, class room, Y. M. C. A. building, 20 Pearl st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., Edwin K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

LAWRENCE.—Lawrence single tax club. Every Thursday evening, Col. J. P. Sweeney's office. Pres., Col. John P. Sweeney; sec., John J. Donovan, city clerk's office.

HYDE PARK.—Single tax club. Sec., F. S. Childs, 40 Charles st.

ORANGE.—Single tax league of Orange. First Wednesday of each month, pres. and secretary's residence. Pres., H. W. Hammond; sec., Charles G. Kidder.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac assembly. Saturday evenings, 48 State st. Pres., Dennis F. Murphy; sec., W. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Meetings fortnightly at Deliberative hall, Pleasant st. Pres., Geo. W. Cox, Glenwood st.; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., John Bridge; sec., J. R. Burton, sec., room 14, Butterfield building.

STURGIS.—Sturgis club of investigation. Pres., Rufus Spalding; sec., Thomas Harding.

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; sec., Jas. Duffy, 803 State st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening at the West hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., J. A. Sawyer, 309 Lumber exchange.

SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS.—Single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres., A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

ST. PAUL.—Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., R. C. Morgan, Northern Pacific railroad office.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gumble street.

"Benton School of Social Science," Sunday, 4 p.m., 6839 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

LA DUE.—The Reform club of La Due. Pres., W. Stephens; sec., Jas. Wilson.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 at headquarters, cor. 15th st. and Grand av.; open every night. Pres., H. S. Julian; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hasenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

HIGH GATE.—Single tax league. Meetings on alternate Thursdays at the house of W. M. Kinhead. Pres., Wm. Kinhead; sec., J. W. Swaw.

OAK HILL.—Single tax league. Pres., F. Debolt; sec., J. W. Miller.

RED BIRD.—Single tax league. Pres., J. B. Cahill; sec., J. Krewson, Red Bird, Mo.

SAFE.—Glen single tax club. Meets second Saturday evening of the month. Pres., W. E. Miller; sec., H. A. Sunder, Safe.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, Gate City hall, cor. 15th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus E. Parker.

WYOMING.—Henry George single tax club. Pres., H. C. Jaynes; sec., J. A. Hamm.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 648 Newark ave. Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 267 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 58 Broad st.; sec., M. G. Gaffney, 48 Warren place.

FOREST HILL.—Essex county single tax club. Pres., John H. Edelman; sec., Geo. M. Vescehys, Forest Hill, Newark.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 169 Market street.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., Jno. L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pond place.

S. ORANGE.—S. Orange single tax club. Pres., E. H. Wallace; sec., Henry Haase.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 924.

JANVIER.—Janvier single tax and ballot reform club. Alternate Thursday evenings, Janvier hall. Pres. W. J. Rice; sec., Sydney R. Walsh.

CAMDEN.—Camden single tax club. Pres., Louis M. Randall; sec., Wm. M. Callingham.

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., H. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, Washington.

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. R. DuBois.

PASSAIC.—Single tax committee of Passaic. Pres., Oscar D. Wood.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business meeting, first Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m.; other Thursdays, social and propaganda. Club rooms, 73 Lexington ave.; open every day from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers. Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 498 Eighth av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred C. Keller.

HARLEM.—Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8:30 p.m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

NORTH NEW YORK.—North New York single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p.m., at 2840 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 195 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The Eastern district single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 284 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 255 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

EAST BROOKLYN.—East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 1263 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

BUFFALO.—Tax reform club. Every Wednesday evening, Central labor union hall. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., H. B. Buddenburg, 824 Clinton st., E. Buffalo.

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Sunday, 3 p.m.; 80 Reynolds Arcade. Pres., J. M. Campbell; sec., D. Waters, 80 Reynolds arcade.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 368 First st.

SYRACUSE.—Syracuse single tax club. 113 Walton street. Pres., F. A. Paul; sec., H. R. Perry, 149 South Clinton st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., 236 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albrow; sec., F. S. Arnold.

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7:30 p.m. College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

ELLENVILLE.—Single tax club of Ellenville. First and third Monday of each month, Canal st., over E. Bevier's drug store. Pres., Wm. Lambert; sec., Benj. Hull.

FLUSHING.—Single tax club. Pres., D. C. Beard; sec., Fred Sheffield.

NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton county single tax club. Every Monday evening, Parabol hall, New Brighton. Pres., J. B. Cogan; sec., A. B. Stoddard, W. New Brighton.

NORTHPORT.—Single tax committee. Sec., J. K. Rudyard.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., J. M. Wilson, 204 Front st.

TROY.—Single tax club. Meetings weekly at 576 River st. Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Martis, 576 River st.

CORONA.—Single tax committee. Pres., P. C. Dandurant; sec., J. S. Craue 128 Ontario st.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, A. P. Slade; sec., Dr. Wm. C. Wood, 30 S. Main st.

JAMESTOWN.—Single tax club of Jamestown. Last Saturday evening of each month. Pres., Adam Stormer; sec., F. G. Anderson, 300 Barrett st.

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 233 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348 1/2 S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p.m., 144 Ontario st., room 16. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Sunday afternoon. Club room, Bradford's block, n. w. cor. 6th and Vine sts. Pres., James Semple, 478 Central av.; sec., Alfred H. Henderson, 23 Clark st.

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, 348 1/2 S. High st.

COLUMBUS.—Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

TIFFIN.—Single tax committee. Sec., Dr. H. F. Barnes.

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 S. Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., John Birch; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 E. 5th st.

AKRON.—Akron single tax club. Pres., Jno. McBride; sec., Sam Rodgers.

MIAMI.—Land and labor association of Miami. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beall.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 26 W. 1st st.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 119 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. P. Traversa.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 S. Market st.

ZANESVILLE.—Central single tax club. Pres., W. H. Loughhead; sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

SOUTHWARK.—Southwark tax reform club. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 p.m., at Wright's hall, Passyunk av. and Moore st. Pres., John Cosgrove; sec., H. Valet, 512 Queen st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 522 Court st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, 522 Court st.

ERIE.—Erie tax reform league. Pres., W. G. McKean; sec., J. L. Babcock.

MIDDLETOWN.—Middletown single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening in K. of L. hall, corner Water and Nisely sts. Pres., Jno. Steadman; sec., Harry M. Roos.

EDWARDSVILLE.—Jefferson ballot reform and single tax club. First Friday of each month. Pres., J. J. Smythe, M. D.; sec., J. P. Hammond.

LEBANON.—Lebanon single tax and land club. Pres., Adam Behny; sec., J. G. Zimmerman, 111 N. Fourteenth st.

SCRANTON.—Henry George single tax club 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month, Noake's hall, cor. Franklin ave. and Spruce st. Pres., Duncan Wright; sec., Arthur McGee, 914 Capouse ave.

SHENANDOAH.—Single tax club. Sundays, 3 p.m., 415 W. Coal st. Pres., Morris Marsh; sec., Thomas G. Potts.

UPPER LEHIGH.—Single tax committee. Pres., J. B. Carr; sec., George McGee.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham; sec., Richard Eyre.

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